INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 92— BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES-NEGATION OF NATIONALISM

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS WILL GATHER FORCE WHICH NONE CAN THWART.

Muslims Uphold Banner Of United India.

SIR ALI IMAM'S FORCEFUL ADDRESS AT LUCKNOW

Hasrat Mohani Watches The Proceedings As A Visitor

MORE PROMINENT DELEGATES ARRIVE ON SUNDAY

LUCKNOW, Apr. 18.

The Muslim Nationalist Conference commenced sitting on Saturday under the presidentship of Sir Ali Imam.

Sir Ali delivered a very forceful address in course of which he strongly appealed to Mussalmans to think themselves as Indians rather than as members of the Muslim community, because by their insistence on mere communal safeguards they would only be deferring the day of national emancipation.

After the presidential address the Conference adjourned to enable the Subjects Committee to consider resolutions.

The Subjects Committee passed a number of Resolutions including one condemning the communal riots and placing on record the sacrifice of Mr. Ganesh Vidyarthi.

The principal resolution before the Conference will be:—The conference is emphatically of opinion that no constitution will be acceptable to Nationalist Muslims unless it is based upon a scheme of joint electorates.

SIR ALI IMAM.

President of All-India Muslim Nationalist Conference. He says that Separatists can have no support in India.

Lucknow Muslim Conference Chairman Exposes Communalist Move.

(From Our Special Representative)

LUCKNOW, April 19.

The most representative Conference of Muslims held during the last few years assembled in Baredari, Lucknow, met under Sir Ali Imam's presidentship on Saturday.

The organisers of the Conference while realising the strength of Nationalist Muslim opinion in the country were surprised at the splendid response evoked by their invitation from all parts of India. Practically every leading Muslim who had taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement was present and a large number of delegates came from every province.

Many more delegates would have come if the Conference had not been organised in a remarkably short time.

DESERVING TRIBUTE

The success of the Conference is largely due to the efforts of the Reception Committee, headed by Maulana Kutbuddin Abdul Vali, one of the most eminent divine and successor of late Maulana Abdul Bari. It was unfortunate that Maharaja of Mahmudabad, who rendered generous assistance in organising, the Conference could not attend owing to illness.

MASTERPIECE OF ORATORY.

Maulana Kutbuddin gave courageous and right lead in his address and Sir Ali Imam's address was a masterpiece of extempore oratory, delivered in the most effective Urdu. It was a most cogent and brilliant exposition of the need for Joint Electorates in Muslim interest, as well as that of the country. His reference to the triumph of Indian Nationalism, as exemplified in the Viceroy's conversation with the Mahatma was vociferously applauded, showing the hold which Gandhiji has over Muslims.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

The Subjects Committee met at Kaiserbagh on Saturday night and passed several non-controversial resolutions.

This morning it will discuss the main resolution which, while reiterating the Muslim Nationalist position that they want a national settlement, based on adult franchise, joint electorates and reservation of seats for minorities,—seeks to offer by way of compromise, a solution that will carry consent of the overwhelming majority of Muslims.

Nationalist Muslims realise that they would be able to convert the Muslim community to accept a purely national sentiment, if they are given sufficient time to carry on propaganda, but there is no time and every day that passes makes the atmosphere for settlement worse and, therefore, Mahatma's departure to the Round Table Conference impossible.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

They are also determined to have nothing to do with separate electorates in any circumstances. Therefore, recognising joint electorates as the pivot of the settlement, they offer a modified solution which embodies some demands made by the Muslim All-Parties' Conference, based on them.

To a considerable extent they have been induced to take this course by the fact that several prominent Hindu Congressmen have expressed their desire to concede separate electorates to the Muslims.

This solution will be discussed in the Subjects Committee today.

SIR ALI IMAM'S CONVERSION.

Harmful Separate Electorates.

LUCKNOW, Apr. 18.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Ali Imam said that that big gathering reminded him of Morley-Minto reform days, when the number of supporters of joint electorates barely exceeded the number of fingers on a man's hand.

He himself then belonged to a school of political thought which laid great stress on separate electorates and was in fact a member of the deputation that waited on Lord Minto in 1905, but in the interval from 1905 to 1909 he had time to study the question carefully and he definitely came to the conclusion that separate electorates were not only a negation of Indian nationalism, but also posively harmful to Muslims themselves.

ENTIRE MUSLIM INTELLIGENTSIA.

As early as 1909 he had raised his voice of protest against separation, but at that time his views were condemned both in the press and on platforms by Mussalmans, almost to a man! To-day after 22 years he found himself, in the presence of a gathering of Muslims, representative not only of all provinces of India, but also of several powerful organisations and virtually the entire Muslim intelligentsia.

To-day's gathering represented Muslim Nationalists. In other words people who were not wedded to the scheme of separation. The march of nationalism among

(Continued on page 7.)

Tri-colour Flag That Stands For Our Yearning For Freedom

—:o:—

FLAG SALUTATION DAY ON APRIL 25

Over two years ago the Hindustani Seva Dal fixed the last Sunday of every month as Flag Day when the national flag is hoisted and honoured simultaneously all over the country. The lead given by the Seva Dal was eagerly taken and the last Sunday has become the recognised day for this observance. The Dal has now fixed Sunday, April 26th, as a special day in honour of the national flag. The great campaign for freedom of the past year has brought honour to our flag and made it very dear to us.

Under its shelter men and women have performed deeds of heorism and it has become a source of inspiration for us, a symbol of the yearning for freedom in our hearts. It is well that we should honour it. I hope therefore that Sunday, April 26th will be duly celebrated all over the country and our brave tri-colour will be everywhere in evidence floating gallantly against the blue Indian sky and as we salute it and carry it in procession we shall remember that though much has been done, much still remains, and the freedom for which it stands is still to be. Under it and through it, we shall salute those who have died for our country and those who have suffered and sacrificed for her freedom. And we shall resolve to carry on their great work till India is completely free and independent.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

April 18th, 1931.

BOMB BURSTS ON RAILWAY LINE.

4 Workmen Seriously Injured.

DELHI PERMANENT WAY DAMAGED

DELHI, Apr. 19.

The sudden bursting of a bomb on the railway lines near the Delhi Main Station resulted in serious injuries to four coolies last evening. It appears that an empty B. B & C. I. Railway metregauge passenger rake was standing on the sideline near Dufferin Bridge where some coolies were also working. All of a sudden a loud report was heard from underneath.

DAMAGED PERMANENT WAY.

Labourers started running from the place of accident which was enveloped in smoke. When the smoke cleared somewhat it was found that the accident had damaged some of the railway carriages.

Four workmen were seriously injured and the permanent way was also damaged. The police were soon on the scene and collected the broken fragments of the bomb and also took with them a number of workmen in order to make enquiries. No arrests have been made so far.—A. P.

GANDHIJI REACHES AHMEDABAD.

His Bardoli Programme

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 19.

Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by Mira Ben and his secretaries, arrived here this morning by the Gujerat Mail and drove off immediately to the Vidyapith where he is staying.

Mr. Gandhi will remain here till the 22nd, when he proceeds to Bardoli where he will remain till the end of the month.

Mr Vallabhbhai Patel comes here to-morrow.—A. P.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

—:o:—

Chauffeur Killed In Trying To Avoid Bullock Cart

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

A serious motor accident took place last evening at Daranagar, 30 miles from Allahabad, Dr. Wallullah, Assistant Government Advocate, High Court, with two servants was returning from Daranagar when the driver trying to avoid a bullock cart took a sharp turn and the car turned turtle. The driver was killed on the spot. Dr. Wallullah and the two servants were seriously injured, but they are progressing. The party was picked up by a passing lorry and was brought to Allahabad this morning.—A. P.

"CITY OF CAIRO" CRASHES

—:o:—

LONDON, April 19.

Sydney.—The City of Cairo airliner, crashed to-day near Kupang (Timor). There were no casualties. Mails are safe.—Reuter.

PRINCE BIBESCO IMPROVING

Companion's Condition Serious.

BENARES, April 18.

Prince Bibesco and his three companions are progressing satisfactorily in the K. E. Hospital here.

Prince Bibesco slept well during the night. The three companions of the Prince were this morning removed to the British Troops Hospital. They are Major Brulay, Lieutenant Pellas second pilot, and P. A. Hunt, British mechanic.—A. P.

—:o:—

ALL ABOUT BIBESCO.

Prince Bibesco who was wounded in air crash was cheerful this evening. The condition of his wounds is satisfactory. He is progressing steadily and there is no anxiety. He slept in the day.

He is feeling weary but his weariness to-day is much less than yesterday. Temperature of hundred degrees continues.

He took proper nourishment during day. Marthe Eudo, wife of Princess Bibesco who is reported to be in Paris, is coming to India.

The condition of Major Brullay is serious. The condition of Lt. Pellos is very serious. Mr. P. A. Hunt is doing well.

Prince Bibesco is still in King Edward Hospital under the treatment of Dr. K. L. Gupta, Civil Surgeon, Dr. L. N. Roy, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Dr. M. P. Mathur, house Surgeon and other members of the staff.

VULTURE SWOOPS DOWN ON BIBESCO'S PLANE

Further Details Of The Crash

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The following further details of Prince Bibesco's crash are published by the "Pioneer":—

The airmen left Allahabad before 1 p.m. About an hour later, while lying at 7,000 feet, a vulture was encountered. For some mysterious reason, the vulture, whistling shrilly, swooped down on the invader of its domain but by clever manoeuvring, Major Brullay evaded it. But the bird made another charge and this time so damaged the left wing that it was put out of action. The vulture was killed in the duel, but not before it had crippled the plane badly and the machine was in danger of crashing as it continued the flight.

SUPERB AIRMANSHIP.

By superb airmanship Major Brullay kept her going until he had selected a likely landing place near the village of Mohania, some 45 miles east of Benares, where, swaying dangerously, the Machine alighted heavily on a cultivated field. Taxing in a damaged plane with a strong breeze blowing was no easy task and when a slight mound was encountered, it lurched over and the overhead petrol tank caught fire. Immediately the passenger cabin was a sheet of flames, but though badly burnt in the process the four airmen succeeded in dashing out.—A. P.

WIDEST POSSIBLE AUTONOMY FOR CATALONIA.

NEW REPUBLIC RECOGNISED BY MANY COUNTRIES.

Renaming Of Ships And Streets Started.

Lord Londonderry has offered Alfonso the use of his London House, one of the most famous mansions in the West End.

BRITAIN NOT DECIDED.

Hitherto Uruguay, Mexico, France and Chile have recognised new Spanish Government. Exchange of views is proceeding between the British and Dominions Governments as regards the situation in Spain and it is unlikely that the question of Britain's recognition will be settled until the exchange of view is completed.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has approved the Finance Minister's statement and instructed the delegate to Geneva to express Spain's intention to adhere to the International Labour Office and ratify a number of social conventions.

CLEANING OLD REGIME.

Authorities are busy renaming War ships and also local streets and squares with royalist associations.—Reuter.

CATALONIAN QUESTION SETTLED.

Republic To have Her On Flag.

LONDON, April 18.

Madrid.—The thorny problem of Catalonia's status has been solved as a result of hectic negotiations between three ministers rrom Madrid and Catalan leaders.

The Catalian State will have widest possible autonomy with her own flag, language, national anthem and official representative at Madrid described as Minister Plenipotentiary.—Reuter.

NEW REPUBLIC

Recognition By Foreign Powers

LONDON, April 19.

Libson.—The Portuguese Government has recognised the Spanish Republic.

Oslo:—The Prime Minister states that steps to recognise the Spanish Republic will be taken at the next meeting of the Cabinet. —Reuter.

SELF-STYLED LEADERS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN CONFERENCE

Nationalist Members Who Stand For Joint Electorates Refused Admission

DEORUKHKAR AND OTHERS SEVERELY ASSAULTED BY VOLUNTEERS

More than a dozen persons were roughly handled and assaulted at the entrance of the All-India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference on Sunday morning.

Three of them have been detained in hospitals for treatment. They received severe lathi blows on the heads. One is in Congress Hospital while the two are in K. E. M. Hospital. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar was the chief target of the assailants and to protect himself he had to run to Dr. Ambedkar's car for safety. But the volunteers of the Conference who were armed with lathis pursued Dr. Ambedkar's car and in their excitement hit him, while he was in the car by Dr. Ambedkar's side one of the blows fell on Dr. Ambedkar.

This general charge by the "armed volunteers" on Mr. Deorukhkar and his companions who were waiting outside and were refused admission was followed after the exit of Dr. Ambedkar from the Conference Hall.

Mr. Deorukhkar and his colleagues sought entry into the Conference Hall at Gokhley Education Society's School at Parel in the morning but the volunteers told them that they had no orders from the leaders inside to allow them to enter the Hall.

SELF-STYED LEADERS.

The Conference was convened by the self-styled leaders of the Depressed classes like Dr. B. R Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur R Srinivasan who attended the first R. T. C. to advertise their work and to make sure that they get a berth in second joy-ride-to R T. C. as "representatives" of the Depressed Classes. The move was to put forward demands of the Depressed Classes including one for Seperate Electorates.

The Conference was mostly attended by self-styled leaders of the Depressed Classes and was presided over by a delegate from South India.

The entrance was strongly guarded by a large force of volunteers and entry to all others exeept Dr. Amedekars and his followers was refused.

"GANDHI OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES."

Dr. Ambedkar was described by some of his admirers as "Gandhi of Depressed Classes."

Mr. Deorukhkar and his friends who represent the younger element in the Depressed Classes and are opposed to Separate Electorates wanted to move a resolution in favour of Joint electorates and that was why they were not allowed to get in.

COUNTER CORDON.

Although the Conference was packed by Dr. Ambedkar's men loud protests were raised when it became known inside that some persons were refused admission and they had formed a cordon and were not allowing the delegates to get in.

As a result of these protests for about ten minutes confusion prevailed and the work had to be stopped.

SIGNAL FOR GENERAL ATTACK.

At about 10-30 a.m. Dr. Ambedkar was setting out from the Hall The volunteers attacked Mr. Deorukhkar and his colleagues and the large force of volunteers armed with lathis pounced upon them and severely handled them. As a result about a dozen persons received injuries three of them on their heads.

JUMPS INTO AMBEDKAR'S CAR.

Mr. Deorukhkar protected himself by jumping in Dr. Ambedkar's car and taking a seat by his side. The infuriated volunteers tried to drag him out of the car and showered lathi blows on him, one of which fell on Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Ambedkar asked the driver to speed up the car and left the scene. He dropped Mr. Deorukhkar at Wadia Maternity Home.

MUSLIM SACRIFICES IN CONGRESS CAUSE

Maulana Azad Sobhani's Speech At Moradabad

'Your bravery has been amply proved in the national struggle, but your wisdom is on trial now,' said Maulana Azad Sobhani in his speech before a huge audience of Hindus and Muslims at Moradabad. He warned both Hindus and Muslims that if religion meant fanaticism then their religion would soon be wiped out by the younger generation which was bent on achieving independence and to whom Swaraj was the only religion for which they would sacrifice everything. That religion would alone flourish which would show the greatest amount of love, truth and service.

MAKE MORE SACRIFICES.

The Maulana explained that after a year of unceasing sacrifices we had attained much and now that the fruits of victory were within our grasp we should not destroy what we had achieved by fratricidal warfare. He appreciated the sacrifices of Muslims in the national struggle, but exhorted them to make further sacrifices so as not to lag behind Hindus in their efforts for attaining independence.

In the end the Maulana specially appealed to Muslims to use khaddar and Swadeshi clothes. He induced Muslims to purchase Khaddar caps which were purchased in large numbers by the Muslim section of the audience. He has also formed a Garha Committee to induce Muslims to purchase Garha clothes.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay 7.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED— MATRICULATES knowing Sanskrit. Apply stating minimum salary, caste, religion to Secretary Jain Vidyalaya, Khachrand, Malwa.
A R4848

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN as well as recognised brokers to encourage tariff by investment in a Gold Edged Security suited to all pockets. Very good salaries or commission to really capable men. Please Apply to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2480

WANTED—A TRAINED MISTRESS, for the post of Head Mistress in Hewson Girls School, Jodhpur, on pay Rs. 60-2-80, starting pay according to qualifications and teaching experience. First appointment on probation. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Apply sharp before 28th April 1931. Director of Education, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 2879

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER for Darbar High school Jodhpur, Bombay Inter , Rs. 30-3-60, pay according to the qualifications and teaching experience First appointment on probation. Provident Fund benefits arter confirmation. Apply sharp before 28th April 1931 Director of Education, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 2878

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

WANTED—INSPECTORS on fixed salary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- to organise our Benefit Scheme of Rs. 2/- per month. Persons with wide influence and business experience preferred. apply to THE ALL-INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., Benefit Department, Patna.
A M

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

Books & Stamps.

NOW ON SALE—New copies of Indian Stamp Act by Mulla & Pratt 1928. Price Rs. Rs 13/ now offered for Rs. 3/ only. Order your copies, to-day only to the New and Second Hand Book Shop. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
L R1833

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESSES and BOILERS of well known make. Apply to Messrs. JEYRAM PARAMANAND & Co., 21, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N 2844

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TO BE LET—Ground and first floors in Medows Street, suitable for shop and Office. Rents moderate Apply to:—TARACHAND PURSRAM, Jeweller, Medows Street, Fort.
C R4827

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IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE? Yes, perfectly safe and sure specific discovered after long research. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. SAILASRAM (D) P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna), Bengal.
R4780

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WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can mawe you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2029, CALCUTTA.

Profession.

AMERICAN COTTON FORECASTS FEES to suit poor and rich alike. Daily one Special figure Rupees five! Guarantee three times right weekly. Two figures Rupees three! Four figures Rupee one! "Weekly Forecasts" issued every Monday Rs. 1-8. April full month's forecast free gift for any of the above! Monday, Tuesday strong doubling Rupees fifteen. We challenge only one day's trial! PROFESSOR SPENCER, (Taj Mahal Astrologer) 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior, Phone No. 24918.
P R 4839

AMERICAN COTTON FREE FORECASTS inserted by us in last Wednesday's "Chronicle", came exactly correct! Wednesday's 10.38 and Friday's 10.43 was a marvellous free prediction for public trial! Thousands have benefited! Try once and make fortune for good! One sure figure every day Rupees five. PROFESSOR SPENCER, Phone No. 24918.
P R 4850

Loans

WANTED—An enterprising CAPITALIST, willing to invest Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 to start a new paying business income guaranteed. Correspondence confidential. Apply Box No. 826. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4847

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1930, was declared at the rate of Rs. 30/- per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March, 1931.
The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9 Wallace Street, on and after Monday 20th April 1931 between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.)

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
For the Bombay Company Ltd.,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1931.
2862

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of: "WHITE KEROSENE & MINERAL OIL CO" of 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, in which name Messrs. V. Desika Chari, K. B. Talookdar and the undersigned P. R. Patell were carrying on business in partnership, has by mutual consent of the partners been dissolved as from the 15th day of April, 1931. The undersigned shall not, therefore, be in any way responsible for any debts, liabilities, dealings or transactions which may be incurred or effected in the name of the said firm as from that date.

P. R. PATELL.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1931.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD., which is at present located in Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, will be transferred to SUDAMA HOUSE, WITTET ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY, from the 25th instant.
2882

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMURCHAND LAXMICHAND TALAJAWALLA is no more in our service from 12th April, 1931. Public are informed not to have any dealings of whatsoever on our behalf. If there be any dealings in spite of this notice we will not be responsible for the same.
M. M. E. RUPAWALLA & Co.,
D. M. EBRAHIM & Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
20-4-31. R 4846

CARMICHAEL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
I, Belgachia Road, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a whole-time PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY for the Carmichael Medical College.
Applicants are requested to mention their terms as well as their age, University qualifications, special claims for the appointment, teaching experience and contributions to literature based upon their original research works in some Zoological or allied subjects.
Applications will be received by the PRINCIPAL, till noon on Saturday, the 9th May, 1931.
2877

NOTICE

1. Post RAJ JYOTISHI
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both.
Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc., by State Rules
Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), before 10th May, 1931 to the HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
2852

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35/- (less Income Tax) per Preference Share and a dividend of Rs. 60/- (free of Income Tax) per Ordinary Share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1930. These dividends are payable to shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 27th March 1931.
The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 20th April, 1931, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. (S. T.)

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
for the Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1931.
2861

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI BACHU ALI and HYDERALI HAJI BACHU ALI, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property have with the consent of Ali Haji Gulam Hussein by his constituted attorney Haji Mahomed Kazim the Mortgagor and owner thereof contracted to sell the same to our clients Messrs. SING KEN, GET FONG, CLICK SANG, YEE YUNG and YEN FEN, the Trustees of the Club, known as Fong Yong Koon.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Khursetji Sooklajee Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 16936 and New Survey No. 7/5745 and C. S. No. 9 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 837 and Street No. 9 and bounded on the East by the vacant land of Raghoe Bhagoo, on the West by the said Khursetjee Sooklajee Street, on the North by the vacant land of Karrimbhai Allibhai and on the South by a passage.
Dated this 18th day of April, 1931.

DWARKADAS J. VORA,
for Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co.,
2883 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Tender.

NOTICE

To
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Demolition of Block A and Portion of Block D Watson's Annexe at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, belonging to Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the demolition of the whole of Block A of Watson's Annexe, fronting on the Apollo Pier Road, Bombay, and a portion of Block D upto a point 167 feet distant from the North-West Corner of Block A upon terms and conditions of tender copy of which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of one rupee. The tenders should be sent to the undersigned at their office under a sealed cover endorsed "Tenders for the Demolition of Watson's Annexe," along with a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and should be delivered not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1931.
Dated this 18th day of April, 1931.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Solicitors for Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
2875

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, dated the 15th April, 1931, Part II.
Suggestions for alterations or Corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, or the undersigned on or before the 23rd instant.

PHIROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 16th April, 1931.
2876

Amusements

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIA'S LEADING TALKIE PRODUCERS
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE
WHO HAVE FILMED AND RECORDED FOR YOU
THE VICEROY'S
Farewell Speech
HEAR IT!
ALSO
FULL DETAILS
OF
HOW BOMBAY WELCOMED THE NEW VICEROY
AND
DEPARTURE OF LORD IRWIN
EVERY BODY
WHO IS
SOME BODY
WAS PRESENT
OFFICIALS, NON-OFFICIALS PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE
YOU MAY BE THERE!
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ALL AT
YOUR FAVOURITE TALKIE HOUSE
WITH
LON CHANEY
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IN HIS
FIRST & LAST TALKIE
THE UNHOLY 3
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FULL OF
THRILLS! SHIVERS!
AND
SUSPENSE!
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Lon Chaney
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat, Sun, and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
WILLIAM BOYD
IN
"THE
NIGHT FLYER"
With
JOBYNA RALSTON
He pinned his faith to old "99" and the engine did not fail him in the crucial hour.—He won the mail contract for his company, then there was enough for two—it's a thriller.
Also
2 Reel Comedy.

Amusements

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY.
WRATH
Featuring
SCREEN'S MOST FASCINATING BEAUTY.
MISS SULOCHANA & SALVI Directed by Mr. CHAUDHARI
An amazing study of shams of society—a woeful tale of social wrongs and iniquities—vivid portrayal of heart throbbings of a nation. The greatest problem that confronts India is solved in this picture. Sulochana has played many fascinating roles. See her at her best in
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IMPERIAL CINEMA
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PERCY VANGAN
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PETER GEORGE
East African Champion
Free Attraction.
Grand Boxing Tournament
Friday, 24th.
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Engagement Of The Extraordinary Strong Man,
MARSHALL
THE MODERN HERCULES IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH.
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To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Most Sensational Comedy Ever Shown in Bombay
LADIES WILL GIGGLE, MEN WILL LAUGH,
Children will screech but all will howl,
When They See
GEORGE SIDNEY
AND
CHARLIE MURRAY
IN
Their latest and greatest All Talking Super Thriller Packed with Laughs
THE
COHENS & KELLYS IN AFRICA
ALSO
Special Topical Film of the
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT KARACHI

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MADCAP MARITAL ROMANCE
HUSBANDS FOR RENT
Featuring
OWEN MOOR
AND
HELEN COSTELLO.
Uproarious Romance of Two who were wed in name only.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 & 10
MAT: THURS: 4
BETTY COMPSON
BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
LOVE! ROMANCE! TRAGEDY! HONOUR! WITH
MICKEY MOUSE
IN
PIONEER DAYS
AND
The Grand National
The Only Complete Record Of The Race from Start To Finish in Sound
Exclusive To This Theatre.
Pathe Sound Gazette
Also showing Arrival of their EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

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6-30 AND 10 P. M.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
KING OF JAZZ
Featuring
PAUL WHITEMAN
AND HIS BAND
Never before in one stupendous show such a combination of spectacle—novelty—music and talent.

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Your will be thrilled in the mighty screen sensation
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
Wm. POWELL, RICHARD ARLEN, NOAH BEERY, CLIVE BROOK
Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons. The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A veritable whirlwind of thrills.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The ALL-TALKING LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR
THREE LIVE GHOSTS
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5. HIDDEN SIDE of SEXUAL SCIENCE	0 12 0	0 6 0
6. CONTROL OVER SEX	0 12 0	0 6 0
7. SEX PROBLEMS	0 12 0	0 6 0
8. MENSTRUAL DISORDERS	0 12 0	0 6 0
9. STERILITY: CAUSES and TREATMENT	0 10 0	0 5 0
10. HOW TO BUILD UP VITALITY	0 8 0	0 4 0
11. NIGHT POLLUTION & THEIR TREATMENT	0 8 0	0 4 0
12. SELF-POLLUTION	0 8 0	0 4 0
13. SEXUAL RESEARCH	0 6 0	0 3 0
14. PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH	0 6 0	0 3 0
15. YOGA EXERCISES for SEMINAL DISORDERS	0 6 0	0 3 0
16. PREVENTION or VENEREAL DISEASES	0 4 0	0 2 0

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17. ESSAYS ON HEALTH	1 8 0	0 12 0
18. MIRACLES OF MILK	0 12 0	0 6 0
19. MIRACLES OF WATER	0 12 0	0 6 0
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MONEY BECOMING EASY.

Gold Prices Improve.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

Bombay, April 17.
(From A Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

The ease apparent in the money market at the close of last week proved to be temporary and fairly steady conditions again supervened with call funds quoted at about 5 1/2-6 p.c. Government contracted on Wednesday Rs. 3 crores currency against rupee securities, thus largely offsetting the recent expansion effected against gold purchases. Treasury bill renewals amounted to Rs. 7.68 crores and constituted the largest sale in any one week. Maturities were also heavy but their exact figure cannot be ascertained owing to ant of information regarding the amount of intermediate bills due each day, the figures available being the total sales during a certain period. Government have introduced the sale of nine months' intermediate bills as from 13th and should prove an attractive investment since it covers the whole of the slack season. The trade demand shows a decline of Rs. 142 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5 1/2 p.c. Three months 5 1/4 p.c. and Six months 4 1/2 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th instant shows an increase of Rs. 84.72 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 12,03,14,000 as compared with Rs. 13.05 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.73, an increase of 1.24 p.c. over last week Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 26.39 lacs, Rs. 49.29 lacs and Rs. 54.75 lacs respectively. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 124.29 lacs to Rs. 8.38 crores, while Other deposits show very slight increase of Rs. 3.66 lacs to Rs. 71.82 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 p.c.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The Gilt-edged market remained quiet and dull with investment confined to short-term bonds and treasury bills. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper declined from Rs. 63 to Rs. 62/9 following a drop in India sterling loans. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 100/14, 1933 at Rs. 99/10, 1935 at Rs. 95/9 and 1939/44 at Rs. 93/9. 6 p.c. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were in demand at Rs. 100/5 and Rs. 101. 1933/36 Loan is quoted at a premium of 4 annas. 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan improved slightly to Rs. 104/9. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan gained about 4 annas to Rs. 74/10 and 1934/37 to Rs. 88/10. 4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 88/12.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 1/2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday they 14th April. Total amounts offered were Rs. 73,75,000, Rs. 3,63,25,000 and Rs. 1,62,75,000 respectively. All tenders for nine months at Rs. 96/3/6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/5 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 4/9 received approximately 95 p.c. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/7/9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98/7/6 received approximately 10 p.c. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 73,75,000, Rs. 1,42,50,000 and Rs. 33,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs 5-0-5, Rs. 5-6-6 and Rs. 6-1-2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 15th April to Monday the 20th April at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-6-0 and Rs. 98-8-0 percent respevtively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 8th to 13th April 1931 amounted to Rs. 1,92,50,000 and Rs. 3,25,75000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 21st April 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 24th April. Other conditions are as usual.

The Currency return of the 7th April shows a decrease of Rs. 58.60 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting Rs. 160.25 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 79.46 lacs to Rs. 117.06 crores, while silver bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 6.93 crores. Gold bullion shows an increase of Rs. 20.95 lacs to Rs. 26.05 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.63 as against 93.66 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was inactive, business being largely of a budla character for investment in Treasury bills on foreign account. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-13/16d. with buyers at 1s. 5-7/8d, although occasional business passed at 1s. 5-27/32d. Export and import business continue slack. The following are the forward quotations:—April 1s. 5-13/16d; May 1s. 5-25/32d; 1st to 15th June 1s. 5-3/4d. 9 16th to 30th June 1-5/23-32d. and July—December 1-5/11-16d.

The dollar sterling quotation was almost steady at dollar 4.85-7/8. French francs after slight improvement to 124.20 closed at 124.27. The Belga is quoted 34.95 and the Italian lira at 92.78.

There were no remittances to the Home Treasury from the 1st to 11th April 1931.

GOLD

The gold market was somewhat steadier and after a long time ready was quoted at 21-4-0 per tola, a price slightly above Government statutory buying rate. Government received further Rs. 20.95 lacs worth of the metal during the week ending 7th April, thus raising the total influx since March to Rs. 230 lacs, i.e. over ten lacs tolas. The market is thus left with small stocks and railings from upcountry to Bombay having declined, prices may improve further. The offtake, however, still remains poor at about 5,000 tolas with stocks estimated at about 2 lacs totals. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10d. but improved and closed at 84s. 10 1/2d. Price of sovereigns declined to Rs. 13-7.6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-9 for delivery 30th April. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21.3-6 for ready, Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 4th May settlement and Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21.4-6 for 1st June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £3,700 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £8,400. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 164,275 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to £15,000/-.

SILVER.

A steady tone prevailed in the silver market following Shanghai and London advices and the price in the local market improved about one rupee per 100 tolas with ready closing at Rs. 43-15. The stock in the local market has diminished to about 8,300 bars and it is reported that of this almost a half is held in strong hands with some banks as a hedge against exchange arbitrage. There are no large shipments en-route and in view of the above situation it may become necessary to import fresh supplies from abroad. The undertone of the market is not healthy. The trading in our market was moderate and the offtake averaged about 210 bars including that for settlement. In Shanghai the tael ranged between 1s. 3-1/4d. and 1s. 3-7/16, closing at 1/3-5/8. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-3/8d and 12-15/16d for ready and 13-1/4d and 12.15/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-15 and Rs. 42-15 for ready, Rs. 44-1 and 43-1 for 6th May settlement and Rs. 43-14 and Rs. 42-14 for 6th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £13,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £86,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 210 bars and Rs. 31,787 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,800.

SHARES

The share market was quiet and dull with business of a hand to mouth nature. So long as cotton prices do not stabilise, an improvement in this section of shares is not likely. Besides the demand for cloth continues restricted. The following are some of the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 701/4-700-701/4; Century Rs. 258/12-257/8; Central India Rs. 371/4-365-370; Crescent Rs. 79/6-78/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 411/4-410; Indian Bleaching Rs. 152/8-148/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 368/12-367/8; Kohinoor Rs. 146/4; New Great Rs. 170-166/14; Pearls Rs. 251/4-250; Simplex Rs. 70-69/6 and Swadeshi Rs. 292/8-290.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata Ordys. quietened to Rs. 25/6, while Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 283/12. Tata Hydros went into ex-dividend at Rs. 108/12, while Tata Power declined by Rs. 5 to Rs. 455 and Andhra Valleys to 588-12. Alcocks were a bit quiet at Rs. 165. Bombay Burmahs eased to Rs. 448/12, while Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 121/4. Bombay Steam shares gained five rupees to Rs. 191/4. Bundi Cements are quoted at Rs. 15/8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 195. Katni Ordys. receded to Rs. 176/4, while Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 710. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij advanced from Rs. 765 to Rs. 780, while Tapti Valleys declined slightly to Rs. 641/4.

Imperial Bank shares kept quiet at Rs. 1072/8 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 266/4. Bank of India shares maintained the level of Rs. 82 and those of the Central Bank at Rs 14/6.

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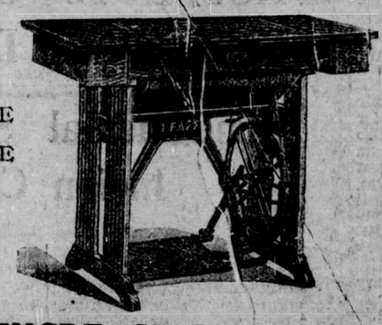

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ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTIC.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 17.

Receipts for week ending 16th April.

	1931. Bales.	1930. Bales.
Bengals	2281	3456
Oomras	25624	59837
Dholleras	9141	8136
Broach	24652	7601
Southerns	10055	5157
Persians	...	...
Americans	...	...
Egyptians	4355	457
E Africans	13739	7414
Other sorts	...	25
Total	89847	92083

Exports for week ending 16th April.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	775
Continent	...
China	2100
Japan	10243
Coast Ports	752
Total	13870

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2045
China, Japan & Coast Ports	12650
Total	14695

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

1930-31	1929-30
2602623	2784859

Exports from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	59749	65238
Continent	375546	511477
China	236760	275940
Japan	1033884	824121
Coast Ports	15016	13993
U. S. A.	983	88619
Total	1721938	1719388

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th April 1931...122,155 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th April 1931 501,900 bales.

Same period last year 569,059 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th April 1931 1,011,529 bales.

1931 1,011,589 bales.

Same timme last year 1272604 bales.

Imports of American Cotton.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 85,984.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 16th April 1931 49,423.

American cotton at Sea for India 36,561.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p. cent. 1933 Notes)	£100.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£62.10.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£0.14.6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p. c. Preference	£0.5.9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£65.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.8.9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0.6.6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£0.8.3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£1.2.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£5.5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£107.10.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£0.17.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£0.1.6
Indian Iron and Steel 1/2 p. c. Debs.	£84.10.0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£0.2.3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£2.5.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£1.13.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb.	£62.10.0
Tata Iron Steel 7 p. c. Debentures	£96.10.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs 1939/50	£102.10.0

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(4) Husband and wife can take the policy with one admission fee.
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ANNOUNCEMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all the Donation Certificate and Bondholders of the abovesaid Association that the ENSUING DRAWINGS relating to the Donation Bonds and Certificates will be held ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1931, and only those persons, who will apply for Certificates and Bonds and also those who pay their instalments in arrears up to date in respect of their Bonds or Certificates, BEFORE THE 24TH APRIL, 1931, WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAID DRAWINGS.

B. D. STHALEKAR.
Branch Secretary
Aga Khan Buildings,
9, Dalal Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th April, 1931.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Privileged Position Of U. S. A. Farm Board.

PROSPECTS OF A BULL MOVEMENT IN FUTURE.

Fundamental Strength Of Indian Cotton.

"The swing of the pendulum appears to have spent itself in the direction of depression and the world is now entering an era of reconstruction, which, slow though it be on account of the severity of the crisis, is nevertheless clearly manifesting itself," state Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co., in their interesting monthly review dated 15th inst. The full text of the monthly market report is as follows:—

THE AMERICAN MARKET

The market which, in sympathy with the advance in all commodities had shown considerable strength in the earlier months of the year assumed a quieter tone during the period under review, and prices receded by about a cent.

The advance was to some extent a psycological one. There is, as we know, an abundant supply of the raw article, and consumption figures, though decidedly better, were not such as to justify so rapid a rise. But sentiment veered, confidence was to some extent, restored, and this caused an expansion in Trade purchases, short covering, and anticipatory buying in which India and the Far East predominated. The advance was further assisted by the paradoxical situation which the incidence of the Farm Board has created in America.

Indeed with an extremely weak position caused by a prospective carryover of 8 1/2 million Bales, any advance should, in the ordinary way, be met if not actually checked by increased offerings. But at the present moment the 4 million Bales which the Farm Board and its allied Societies hold create a shortage of Contracts in the market which engenders an illusory feeling of strength the moment a spurt of organized buying occurs. Needless to say that this advance which occured in the midst of the planting period did not suit the Farm Board's books. For the huge quantity of Cotton they hold must be sold sometime, and at as high a rate as possible. Hence they have been taking advantage of their privileged position to bear the market and it is their activities which are to a great extent responsible for the setback the month under review has witnessed.

Looking ahead we think that the Farm Board will not allow the market to rise considerably until the planting Season is over. But it seems to us that, logically, they will reverse their policy the moment the question of acreage is definitely decided, and that they will do all they can (and they can do a lot) to bull the market at some later date so as to liquidate their holdings at the best possible prices.

THE NEW CROP

As far as we can make out from private reports received so far it would appear that New crop planting operations are proceeding apace under more or less normal weather conditions. Some setbacks have occured in certain parts of the belt, but the Season is still early, and losses thus incurred can still be retrieved.

Concrete indications regarding next Season's acreage are still lacking. The first Government forecast will not be issued till July, but private reports should bring Trade opinions to a reasonably close focus within the next six weeks. As far as present indications go it would appear that the reduction in the acreage will not be large enough to cause a sharp in the near future. The present prices of cotton, low though they may be, compare favourably with those of food grains, so that cotton is in comparison, still an attractive money crop. But the reduction will, we think, be sufficient to leave but a narrow margin for an unfavourable growing Season so that the market should be distinctly sensitive to weather scares. It is also well to remember that in the last few Seasons when a cut in the acreage was forced by low prices there has been a sharp falling off in the yield per acre, due to impoverished farmers trying to cultivate their lands on the cheap. An indication of this is already at hand, sales of fertilizers being some 500,000 tons behind.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION

The Bureau of Statistics issued their final figures for the Season computing the Crop at 13,754,000 running or 13,930,000 B|S of 500 lbs. On the strength of this, the statistical position appears to be as follows:—

Crop	13930000
Carryover	6344000
Supplies	20274000
Less consumption	11750000
Prospective carryover	8524000

comparisons with previous 5 years' carryovers being as under (in '000s):—

1925	26	3380
1926	27	3501
1927	28	7794
1928	29	5121
1929	30	6344
1930|31 (estd.)	8524

The position as it stands to-day is undoubtedly very weak, and it will remain so even if next year's acreage is reduced by 15 per cent. But it appears to us that the weakness is in a way hypothetical inasmuch as it is based upon the assumption that there will be no recovery from the sharp falling off in the consumption which was witnessed last year. There is, however, no concrete evidence with regard to this. The World has shown itself capable of consuming over 15 million bales, and we do not see why given more normal trading conditions and a return of confidence the consumption should not expand, especially as the World's stock of manufactured goods is depleted. Indeed, though there are large stocks of cotton and cereals begging all over the World, there are all the same staarving millions who go about inadequately clad. It therefore follows that as soon as a revival occurs in the Commerce and Industries of the World, the spending power of the people should increase, and it is only logical to anticipate that this increased spending power should be applied in the first instance to food and clothing.

Whilst on the subject it is well to recall the evolution of the slump which occurred last year, the effects of which are still keenly felt all over the World.

What precipitated the crises was the sudden onset, one of a wide discrepancy between supply and demand due to a sharp contraction in the World's consumption. But the root cause of it was the wave of overtrading overlending and overspending which were the direct consequences of the inflation period of the War. The buble had to burst sometime, and when it did burst it found a politically unstable World heavily committed in engagements which it was not in a position to fulfil.

WEAK ELEMENT WEEDED OUT

Followed an era of failures which brought about a period of financial panic just as severe as the period of optimism was buoyant. The result, apart from the direct consequences of failures, was a scramble out of Industrial holdings and a panicky realization of stocks, or, in other words, a wholesale conversion of invested capital into liquid cash. This was followed by a general suspension of enterprise, and a contraction in the demand for manufactured and other goods. Hence a heavy curtailment in Industrial production and a concurrent accumulation of raw materials and Worldwide unemployment entailing in its turn a sharp contraction in the spending power of the people.

But students of Economics teach us that cycles of depression manifest themselves within well defined limits. And that though they bring about losses and disorganisation, they nevertheless carry out a cleansing process whereby the weak element is weeded out, and what remains reverts to a policy of sober reconstruction. Such, to all appearances, is the present state of the Commercial World. The swing of the pendulum appears to have spent itself in the direction of depression, and the world is now entering an era of reconstruction, which, slow though it be on account of the severity of the crisis, is nevertheless clearly manifesting itself. Unless, therefore, appearances deceive us we should henceforth witness a gradual but steady return to normal prosperity, with an equally slow (at times almost imperceptibly so) revival in the industries and a rise in the prices of commodities not nearly so sensational as they were in the days of the boom but, substantial enough to enable the producer to produce what is required of him at a reasonable margin of profit. Needless to add that a re-adjustment in the crushing burden of war debts would act as a short cut in the return of more normal times, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the matter is being frequently discussed in the Press of the World lately and that public opinion in the States is becoming somewhat more accomodating in that direction.

THE INDIAN MARKET.

The advance in America coupled with the improvement in the political outlook in India lent a feeling of buoyancy to our market, and prices registered a sharp advance, April|May Broach touching Rs. 225. Thereafter the setback in America caused our market to recede, and prices of the various contracts are about 10 to 25 down from the top.

Unlike America, the position in India is a strong one. For apart from Statistical figures which make satisfactory reading the peak of the Season occured when prices were at their lowest, so that the cost of the unsold and unhedged stock is very low and therefore does not weigh on the market as it would do if it had been bought at higher rates. For this reason we witness at every decline an actual contraction in the offerings, stock-holders who still have a handsome margin in hand preferring to hold off and to take their chance of a higher market later on.

With regard to individual contracts, the Bengal and the Oomras are the strongest as the stock behind them is small and is not susceptible to humidity nearly as much as Broach. The April-May Broach contract is on the other hand nervour as so far tenders have been taken up by local dealers who may choose to carry the cotton into the Monsoon but who may on the other hand decide to unload. The July|August Contract remains the chief trading medium at the present moment and its course depends to a great extent on the proportion of tenderable Dholleras arrivals of which have just commenced to come in.

The April|May 1932 Broach contract was opened unofficially on April 13th (the official date of its opening being May 1st) and transactions have so far been confined to straddle selling, it being generally considered that at some time during the late Summer the Indo-American parity should widen.

In the early part of the month there was a good enquiry from both Japan and China, the sharp recovery in the price of silver assisting demand from the latter. Towards the close business become restricted, but there is still a potential demand from these quarters which is bound to assert itself the moment the Market stabilises. Mills also abandoned in the early part of the month their hand to mouth policy, and a fair business for forward delivery in stapled varieties was reported, margins assuming, as a consequence, a hardening tendency. The Continent was quiet throughout.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

Since writing our report dated February 10th the position has evolved and the following adjustments are necessary in our figures:—

On the supply side there are the following reductions in the estimated yield:—

Oomras	55,000 B's.
Comptah Dharwar	25,000 B's.
Western Northern	65,000 B's.
Tinnivelly Cambodia	20,000 B's.

and only a small increase 15,000 B's in Broach (Surti).

The estimated yield this year is, therefore, on balance about 15,000 B's less then previously estimated, and this renders the position of stapled varieties even stronger than it was, as the production has occurred mainly in the figures of Southerns. This incidentally, is a point which our Mill Friends should take notice of in view of the large estimate of Mill takings this year.

On the offtake side, we view the position as follows:—

EUROPE AND U. S. A.

Our previous estimate of the offtake was 1,600,000 B|s. Shipments however till the end of February was only 596,375 B's and as the unfavourable Indo-American parity has put Europe and the U.S.A. out of the market for some time we now consider it necessary to reduce our previous forecase by 200,000 B|s.

MILLS.

From consumption figures and reports of Mill purchases so far it would appear that our former estimate of 2,400,000 B|s of Indian cotton is still near the mark, though we think that there may be an increased offtake of some 50,000 B|s in takings of outside growths

CHINA-JAPAN

Our original estimate for these destinations was 1,850,000 B|s Figures however of shipments and final offtake work out as follows:—

Shipments Up to end of February 1930 978,286; 1931 1,233,846.

Total Shipments for the Season up to 1930 1,996,00; 1931 1,850,000 (Estd.).

It will be thus seen that shipments to end of February are 257,560 B|s ahead of the same period last year, and as the demand from the Far East since February though somewhat erratic has on the whole been good and we expect it to continue during the monsoon, we consider it advisable to increase our figures of the estimated offtake for the Far East by 350,000 B|s.

With the foregoing before us we make the statistical Position of Indian Cotton as follows:—

Estimated Yield.	
Oomras	2,450,000 B|s
Bengals	1,100,000 B's
F.Americans	450,000 B|s
Broach|Surti	435,000 B|s
Dholleras	250,000 B|s
Comptah|Dharwar	165,000 B|s
Western|Northern	180,000 B's
Tinnivelly	185,000 B|s
Cambodia	115,000 B|s
Sundries	145,000 B's
Handlooms.	750,000 B|s
Total	6,225,000 B's
Carryover	982,000 B|s
Total Supplies	7,207,000 B|s
Offtake:	
Europe and U.S.A.	1,400,000 B|s
Far East	2,200,00 B|s
Mills	2,400,000 B|s
Handlooms	750,000 B|s
Total	6,750,000 B|s
Estimated Carryover into 1931|32	457,000 B|s

The above figures which compare as under in '000s) with previous years' carryovers reveal the fundamental strength of the Indian position, especially when it is considered that in the event of the New Crop suffering a set back, this small carryover will have to bridge over a period of 3 to 4 months:—

Up to 1926|27 340; 1927|28 957; 1928|29 1047; 1929|30 982; 1930|31 457 (Estd.).

THE CROPS.

The Khariff crops are over. The Rabi crops are following a more or less normal course and details are as follows:—

COMPTAH DHARWAR AND WESTERN.

Arrivals are in full swing. The class is excellent but staple selection is not easy as the action superabundance of stapled varieties. "Northerns" are just beginning to move. "Tinnevelly and the quality appears to be and Cambodia" are moving freenormal, though there has been an increase in the sowings of Tinnevelly at the expense of Karangani.

SPOT COTTON SITUATION.

"The Ready Market" was with a few exceptions steady throughout, Exporters being the chief buyers especially of Berar and Khandesh. A fair amount of business in Moglais and Central India was reported, whilst the demand for C.P.a was limited. Incidentally, the stock of the latter style has been considerably reduced, as most tenders (last buyers being Exporters) made against the March contract were of C.P. I and II varieties. All arrivals of Surti styles were snapped up by Mills, but Bengal and to a lesser extent Broach were neglected.

UNSOLD STOCK OF COTTON

"The Unsold Stock":—is not large considering the time of the year. It comprises medium quality 'Berar" and "C.P." a full range of "Broach" a fair amount of better 'Central India', practically no 'Surti' and a fairly wide range of 'Bengal', in which, however, top grades are unavailable A fairly wide range of short stapled 'Moglais' is also on the market whilst top qualities of 'Khandesh' and 'Mathia' have ceased to exist.

OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month	Up to date of March
Oomras	77,000	489,000
Broach	8,000	65,000
Bengals	6,000	50,000
Sundries	1,000	13,000
Total	92,000	617,000
Vs. last month	93,000	525,000
Vs. March last year	138,000	806,000
The distribution being:—		
Leading Exporters	62,000	377,000
Mills	19,000	89,000
Other Buyers	11,000	151,000
Total	92,000	617,000

The following is our estimat of the unsold stock on April 1st 1931:—

Oomras	
C. P. No. I and II	80,000
Berar	65,00
Khandesh|Mathia	65,000
Central India	70,000
Total	280,000
Bengals	
S|Punjab|Rajputana	22,000
U. P.	8,000
Total	30,000
Broach|Surti	45,000
Dholleras	10,000
F.American	5,000
Western|Comptah	17,000
Karangani|Cambodia	3,000
African	10,000
Total unsold	400,000
Vs. last month	375,000
Vs. same time last year	692,000

The stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	400,000
Witr exporters	300,000
With Mills	175,000
Sold but not weighed	15,000
Total	890,000
Vs. last month	840,000
Vs. same time last year	1,247,000

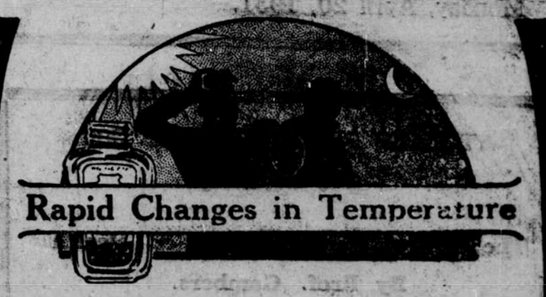
EGYPTIAN COTTON.

"The Egyptian Market" was nervous during the month under review, and prices declined in sympathy with America. Fears regarding the level of the Nile appear to have subsided for the time being, but the undertone was steady as the spot market was fairly active there being a good demand especially for Uppers Mahdas and Pillions.

The present parity of Egyptian Cotton is generally favourable and a good demand is expected as soon as the markets of the World are again stabilised.

"The New Crop":—Planting is behind time but sowings are proceeding apase and will be over by about the end of April. The weather has so far followed a normal course and an average reduction in the acreage of 10 per cent. is generally expected.

Recent reports point to an increase in the sowings of Marsd and Pilion at the expense of Sakel.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of "S.S. Drakshasav," a tonic for nerves and bones, manufactured by Sukh Sancharak Co., Muttra.

BAND AT SIR. P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st the G. I. P. R'y. Regiment A. F. I. will play at the Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) at 6 P.M.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held on the second floor of the new extension of Bori Bunder Station to-day (Monday) at 7-0 P.M.

The Annual Dinner will also be held at the same place at 8-0 P.M.

CLASSES FOR SEVIKA DALS

Organiser, the H. S. Dal informs that drill classes will be taken every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the morning from 6.30 to 7-15 a.m., under his personal supervision.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

The members of the Youth League and those who wish to enrol their names as members are requested to fill in their membership forms and pay their subscriptions on or before the 5th of May, to the Secretaries of the Bombay Youth League, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chaupatty, between 6 and 8 p.m. Those members alone will have the right to participate at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's room at the Congress House at 7 p. m. to-morrow (Tuesday) to consider the following agenda:—

(1) To review the past work.
(2) To chalk out the programme for the coming elections.
(a) to fix the date of the B. P. C. C. election as per B.P.C.C. letters.
(b) To fix the date for Annual General Meeting of the G. D. C. C.
(3) And any other business allowed by the Chair.

DR. HARDIKER LEAVES FOR HUBLI.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal left for Hubli on Sunday. He is expected to be in Bombay during the opening ceremony of the Officers' Training Camp in the suburbs of Bombay in the first week of May. Mr. K. A. Venkatramiah, Organising Secretary, is busy with the preparation of the camp work. All applications in writing should reach him on or before the 26th instant.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Under the Joint auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, Hind Mata Volunteer Corps and Bharatiya Taroona Sangh, Shivaji birthday will be celebrated at Chinchpokly, Bawla Compound, on the following days: All are cordially invited to attend.

Monday 7-30 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.—Prayer and Puja Archa.

Monday 8-30 p.m. to 10-0 p.m.—Lecture on "Karachi Congress."

President: Advocate K. M. Munshi, Speakers, S. K. Patil, M. B. Udgaokar.

Monday 10-30 p.m. to 12-0 p.m.—National Songs by Hind Mata Bhajan Mandal.

Tuesday 8-0 p.m. to 10-0 p.m.—Lecture on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth"—President, Jinabhai Joshi, Lecturer—A. B. Kolhatkar and Pupala.

Tuesday 10-0 p.m. to 12-0 p.m.—Powadas by Shahir Anant "Thana."

Wednesday—After 8-30 p.m.—Gymnastic.

BURMA "REBELLION" AND CASUALTIES.

RANGOON, April 17.

The Government of Burma have issued the following communique:—A rebellion started in Kama township in Thayetmyo district on April 11. Mr. A. C. Smith, District Superintendent of Police visited Kama with military police and attacked the rebels at Ton.

Six of the latter were killed and several wounded. The report that two hundred rebels were killed and wounded is incorrect.

A company of 2/15th Punjabis and reinforcements of military police under a British Officer have arrived in the District and the Commissioner of Magwe Division is supervising the operations.

The District Superintendent of Police was the only casualty on the police side, and he is now

JAMIAT SINGH EXONERATED

Mr. Nariman's Letter

Sardar Jamiat Singh has sent the following correspondence for publication in "The Chronicle.":

Reay Chambers,
Bombay, dated 17th April, 1931.

K. F. Nariman Esquire,
President, B. P. C. C.
Bombay.

Sir,

As desired by you, this morning, I beg to enclose herewith "Chronicle" copies of the 13th and 14th instant. In the former is the accusation from Singh Sabha against my wife and myself for collecting certain funds for Akali Dal and Bhagat Singh memorial and in the latter is the definite denial by both of us. In the letter of the 14th I had openly stated that if any body had given us any funds, the party should come before you to report in this connection.

From our to-day's talk, I understand that no body has turned up till now to lay any accusation against us and to enable me to clear my position, I shall be obliged if you will please favour me with a small note to this effect with permission to publish in the press.

(Sd.) JAMIAT SINGH.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Dear Sardar Jamiat Singh,

In reply to your letter dated the 17th instant I have to state that no complaints to my knowledge have so far been made to the B. P. C. C. Office, regarding the alleged collection of funds either by you or Mrs. Amritkuwar Jamiat Singh for Akali Dal or Bhagat Singh Memorial. I hope this will suffice.

Yours sincerely,
K. F. NARIMAN,
President,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

18th April, 1931.

POONA DAY BY DAY

MESSAGE OF KARACHI CONGRESS

POONA, April 18.

At a huge public meeting held in the Dwayer Lane, Poona Cantonment on Friday night the 17th instant, Mr. Dev delivered an important address on "The message of Karachi Congress. "Mr. Patel presided.

Mr. Dev dealt at great length on Khadi and Swadeshi. He requested the people to use Swadeshi and thus contribute towards the Congress programme. He, also asked people to work for Hindu-Muslim unity, for without unity, Swaraj could not be won.

NATIONAL WEEK.

The Poona City Congress Committee observed the 'National' Week from 6th April to 12th April. During this week, large meetings were held at Shivajee Mandir, Ray Market, Rasta's Peth, Vetal Peth, Lakdi Pul, Bahirobe Mandir, Shanwar Wada etc. and the message of Karachi Congress was explained to the people. Khadi was sold by Congress volunteers in different localities. Large number of Congress members were also enrolled.

The Shivajee Maharaj's Bust was unveiled by the Chief of Bhore in the Building of Maharashtra Mandir at Laxmi Road.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' MEETING.

The Poona City Voters' Association had called a meeting of voters on Friday the 17th instant at 6 p.m. The meeting passed a resolution condemning the behaviour of those members who remained absent when the budget was discussed, and those who supported the resolution of postponing the General Municipal Election.

Shripati Kondu Gondu of Kurbundi village near Lonavla was charged of murdering his wife named Thaku before Mr. Wadia, Sessions Judge, Poona.

After hearing the full case the jury returned a verdict that the charge of murder was not proved but said that Shripati attacked his wife in such a way which must have resulted in death of the wife. The learned judge agreeing with the jury sentenced the accused for five years' hard labour.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

The following four members are nominated by the Government for the Suburban Municipality: (1) Col. K. B. D. D. Khambata, (2) Hashumbhoy Premji, (3) Mr. Gorson Delona, (4) Dr. V. L. Deshpande.

Keen interest is taken by the members over the Presidential election. At present there are two, who are contesting. Mr. Nawab Shah Rookh the present President and Dr. De Gama the chairman of the Standing Committee. Both appear to have equal chance.

POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The meeting of the Governing Board of the Poona Islam Gymkhana was held on Tuesday the 14th instant and elected the following office-bearers:

Mr. Hidayatulla, President.

Mr. A. A. Khan, General Secretary.

Mr. Md. Ali Dost Mohmed, Secretary for Sports.

Mr. Md. Hasham Moledani, Hon. Treasurer.

LATE R. B. HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA

A Tribute To His Scholarship And Service To Educational Work

A Correspondent writes:—

The late R. B. Hargovindas D. Kantawala, was literally a self made man, rising from the lowest rung of the ladder. Although he began late, his scholastic career was brilliant. Having served at Ahmedabad and at the Rajkote Rajkumar Training College, his services were lent by the British to the Baroda State where he was put in charge of the Education Department. It was during his regime that Baroda became famous for its Educational Policy. It was he, who initiated and successfully carried out the experiment of compulsory and free Primary Education in one of the most turbulent areas (Amreli) in the State against all conservative official opposition. It was a brilliant success. He was afterwards transferred to the Military Department where as Military Secretary he had to look after the administrative side and later during the Pilwai affair, he had to make all arrangements as the Joint Commander-in-Chief.

AT LUNAWADA.

He retired at the age 55 but could take no rest because the then Maharajah of Lunawada, who was once his pupil at Rajkote, requested him to go to Lunawada as his Dewan. He remained there for seven years and became very popular as he not only carried out various improvements in the administration but doubled the income of the State without increasing the Land Revenue!

After retirement from Lunawada he continued his literary pursuits, which had never flagged even when he was in harness.

GUJARATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The British Government conferred a Rao Bahadurship on him and the Baroda Government recognised his services to the State by conferring on him the first class order of Raj Ratna with a gold medal, while only last year his services to the Gujarati Literature were recognised by His Highness conferring on him a gold medal of the newly created order of the 'Sahitya Martand'. His services to the Gujarati literature are unique and Gujarat owes a deep debt of gratitude to him. He was a very versatile and prolific writer. It is impossible to enumerate all his works here. He will, however, be always remembered for his unearthing and publishing in more than 35 volumes various poems and dramas of old Gujarati poets, which were rotting in wooden chests in private houses. He will also he remembered for his successful experiment of compulsory and free Primary Education in Baroda and putting the State in the foremost rank, for Social Reform, and for his almost single handed attempt to foster Swadeshi in Gujarat and Kathiawad nearly sixty years ago! When he was the President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad at Ahmedabad he gave a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Parishad for encouraging literature suitable for women and children. He died at the ripe old age of 87 leaving behind a widow and a large family and the whole of Gujarat to mourn his irreparable loss.

Sound Organisation Needed

—:o:—

DR. HARDIKAR'S EXHORTATION

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Laxmi Pavilion, Khar, on Friday night at 9 p.m. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar presided. In the course of his speech Dr. Hardikar criticised the remarks of Lord Irwin in one of his recent speeches regarding the utilising of the truce period for reorganising the Congress forces for the future fight. Dr. Hardikar pointed out how the Government had failed to carry out the truce terms and how its own actions had bred a sort of suspion in the public mind. He further exhorted the audience to examine the last struggle and to find out and remedy the defects. According to him the chief defects were want of sound organisation and discipline and he suggested that training camps should be started everywhere and the services of the disbanded volunteers be again engaged for village work. He wanted the Bombay Suburbs to establish a permanent camp of this nature either under the auspices of the Congress Committee or the Seva Dal and requested the audience to join the same.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Bandra, Khar and Danda are now likely to be combined under one Congress Committee and considering the number of active, energetic and intelligent men and women living at these places the Congress activities bid fair to proceed rapidly apace.

DISBANDED VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Congress Efforts To Help Them

DETERMINATION TO PUT DOWN ROWDIES

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a letter, writes:—

Since the cessation of the hostilities one of the problems that Congress Committees in various parts of the country have to face is the problem of disbanded volunteers. This question in Bombay has naturally assumed a very acute and serious form in proportion to the vastness of the City, the cosmopolitan nature of its population and the intensity and vigour with which the struggle was maintained up to the last. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made and is still making every endeavour that lies in its power, to relieve the hardships of the volunteers and thanks to the generous response from the public, the problem is solved so far as Bombay is concerned to the satisfaction of almost all concerned. The disbanded volunteers were uniformly paid a small amount, awarded a certificate and a large number of these assisted to secure employment and a few who did not belong to this City were even sent back to their native places. Arrangements were also made for boarding and lodging of some that were stranded till they were finally disbanded. Those who were genuine patriotic volunteers appreciated the difficulty in our way and left for their places in a spirit of goodwill.

INSPIRED BY HOSTILE SOURCE.

A very small section who had evidently joined the movement not with a genuine desire to serve but only to exploit the situation, have adopted a different course and have been a continuous source of annoyance to the Congress and particularly to its office bearers. From their behaviour and attitude it is clear that they are inspired and instigated by a hostile source and their object is either to blackmail or to discredit the Congress by any means. Some of them have even crept in after the truce and are not volunteers at all, but they are there simply to exploit the situation, being emboldened by the fact that the Congress on account of its creed cannot resort to violence or drastic measures. Some of them are loitering about the Congress House and some have even taken forcible possession of a part of its premises refusing to vacate. Our Treasurer was roughly handled by these rowdies the other day. Only three days ago one of our office servants was seriously injured. He is still lying in the Congress Hospital. On my return from Karachi, my car was also stopped by one of these rowdies, and with great difficulty I could make a move. Recently our Secretary's life has been threatened with a butcher's knife at 11-30 in the night. Every day the Office is assailed and it has become extremely difficult to conduct our business. In short, the situation has become almost intolerable. We have hitherto shown great forbearance and tolerance and submitted to all sorts of indignities and inconveniences even endangering our lives, but as this attitude of ours is mistaken for weakness the hooligan element is encouraged to do more dangerous and irresponsible acts. We are reluctantly compelled now to take drastic steps to protect our lives and properties. We have a claim on the general public of Bombay not only for sympathy but for active support and co-operation, in dealing with this new situation. If unfortunately we are compelled to resort to measures to which by our creed and temperament, we are opposed, nobody should misunderstand our intentions. Our attitude towards the genuine patriotic volunteers will remain as sympathetic as ever and we will continue our endeavours to render them every assistance in our power.

FIND JOBS FOR SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS

The Information Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

We are extremely thankful to the citizens of Bombay for the encouraging response they have given to our appeal made a week ago regarding employment of our disbanded volunteers. Our Satyagrahi Volunteers' Service Bureau has been daily receiving a few offers of jobs and we are doing every endeavour in our power to get volunteers properly employed. But with all this we are not in a position to cope with the tremendous demand for employment. Hundreds of our volunteers who have given up their all in country's service are still on the streets being unable to find jobs. We once again earnestly appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come to our help and show us the way to relieve the hardships of our brave and patriotic volunteers.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to the "Satyagrahi Volunteers' Service Bureau", Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, No. 4.

Mischievous Rumours

KHANDWA HINDUS AND MUSLIMS CONDEMN THEM

KHANDWA, April 17.

For nearly a week the town of Khandwa was agitated over a baseless rumour of a Hindu-Muslim riot.

The Khandwa District Congress Committee tried their best to contradict the rumour and held meetings in different Mohallas of the town. In Ghaspura Mohalla, on the 15th, the meeting was attended by a large number of Hindu and Mussalman working class people.

On the 16th instant a very largely attended public meeting was convened under the signatures of prominent Hindu and Mussalman citizens of the town. Messrs. Dadhich, Chaturvedi and Kareem Khan condemned in strong terms the mischievous tongues which set the rumour afoot.

Syed Hifazat Ali, M.L.C., President of the meeting paid glowing tribute to the non-violent methods of Mahatmaji and exhorted the audence to settle their differences, if any, by persuasion.

Physical Culture At Khar

(From Our Own Correspondent)
KHAR, April 16.

Of all the schemes of the Suburban Development Department, that of the Khar Model Suburb is the only one which may be said to be successful. With its neat little houses and beautifully laid roads and numerous social amenities the town is becoming more and more attractive. On Sunday last the 12th April, the opening ceremony of the Ramakrishna Physical Culture Institute took place under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao. A very large cosmopolitan gathering attended the function and a feature was the presence of a very large number of ladies.

Mr. B. G. Kher emphasised the importance of physical culture, which had been neglected in the past and said that no system of education which left the training of the body out of account could be said to be perfect. He referred to the ancient Greek and Roman Culture which attached great importance to a graceful physically fit body and to the interest of Western countries in sport.

The pupils of Mr. Talwalkar who is the proprietor of the Institute then went through a varied programme of items of physical culture.

The President then delivered his address on the necessity of institutes like this and on the importance of physical culture.

BOMBAY SIKH ASSOCIATION

Sikh Sevika Dal And Volunteer Corps.

At a meeting of nearly 40 prominent educated members of the Bombay Sikh community held today at the residence of Sirdar Sant Singh, it was resolved to start Bombay Sikh Association, whose aim would be religious, social, economical and political advancement of the Sikh community. A provisional Committee was formed and the following office bearers were elected. Sardar Sant Singh President, S. Ranbir Singh, Vice-President, S Jamiat Singh, General Secretary. S. Gian Singh, Asst. Secretary and S. Arjan Singh, Treasurer.

The immediate object of the association would be to organise a Sikh Sevika Dal and Punjabi School and a highly disciplined Volunteer Corps for national work. Sirdar Jamiat Singh has been entrusted to draft the association's rules with the help of two Sikhs graduate. This association shall have no connection with any other existing Sikh body in Bombay.

INDIAN AMBULANCE & RED STAR SOCIETY

Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society has been established with the object of providing instruction and training in First Aid, Ambulance, etc., and of organising various types of Ambulance and allied Corps.

A Register is being prepared of the names of all persons willing to give their services in any of the following capacities, according to the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

Those who so desire may give their services as (1) Lecturers, (2) Teachers, (3) Demonstrators, or (4) Examiners for the various Classes of the Society, and as (5) Ambulance Officers, (6) Medical Officers, or (7) Nursing Officers for the various Corps to be organised under the authority of the Society. If you desire to have your name registered for any of these posts, please kindly drop a Post Card to the Association, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay stating your previous experience, if any, and the period of your service in the I.M.S. during or after the War, if any.

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BOMBAY P. W. D

(Continued from page 6)

is noticed that there is an extra officer appointed as Electrical Inspector, the original incumbent being reverted as an Assistant Electrical Inspector. Why should there be this new appointment?

4. Is the organisation sound and economical?

What are the functions of the Executive Electrical Engineer and the Assistant Executive Electrical Engineer? What is the magnitude of the largest electrical installation during the last twelve months? The magnitude to be mentioned here should be only of a single work and not of a number of subworks grouped together in order to exaggerate the position. For doing works of this magnitude is not the incumbent of the post of the Assistant Executive Engineer competent? Really the big works are given out as contracts by public tender and merely preparing estimates and carrying out or supervising subsidiary minor works by these specialist officers on an extravagant scale of pay is any way an appalling frittering away of public funds. All that is necessary is two Electrical Inspectors, one for Bombay, another for Karachi on the usual Bombay Service of Engineers scale. This is so far as the administration of the Indian Electricity Act is concerned.

For the executive side Executive Electrical Engineer on a pay say of Rupees 750/ ought to suffice; if the present Executive Electrical Engineer is willing to serve on this pay, he may be appointed to the post otherwise this specialist officer as well as the second specialist officer in Sind, should make room for men who are probably better qualified and more efficient for the post, but are willing to accept the grades mentioned above. This arrangement will result in immediate saving of nearly Rs. 40,000/a year. The position will be as under.

AS AT PRESENT.

One Electrical Engineer Rs. 2150 with increment of £13-6-8 plus. Rs. 150 plus. Rs. 150

One Ex. Elec. Eng. and Elec. Inspector Rs. 1275 plus. £30 plus. Rs. 150

One Elec. Inspector Sind Rs. 1175 plus. £30 plus. Rs. 150 Rs. 150

One Assistant Electrical Inspector Rs. 450 plus. 100 plus. 100

One Asst. Ex. Elec. Engineer Rs. 700 plus. 125 plus. 100

AS PROPOSED.

One Elec. Eng. Specialist Officer Rs. 2150 plus. £13-6-8 plus. 150 plus. 150

One Elec. Inspector Bombay, Bombay Service of Engineers Rs. 750 plus. 100 plus. 160

One Elec. Inspector Sind, B. S. E. Rs. 750 plus. 100 plus. 160

One Ex. Elec. Engineer, B. S. E. Rs. 780 plus. 125 plus. 160

Further how many upper subordinates are there on the technical side, may one ask? This matter should be fully investigated. Is it necessary to retain all of them? Have they got a regular fixed scale of pay? Or are they appointed in a haphazard manner according to the sweet will of the head of the department? Are they drawing any allowances, such as conveyances, etc., for which he gets the allowance and is the conveyance necessary at all for the duties he is performing? The tax payer who has to foot the bill is keenly interested in there matters.

—Yours, etc.,
ECONOMY.

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AFGHAN BRIGAND FLEES TO RUSSIA

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 18.

The report of the defeat of the Afghan brigand Ibrahim Beg has been confirmed. After a crushing defeat in which his men were routed, and some of them drowned in the river Hamu, Ibrahim has fled to Russia.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931.

INDIANS FIRST.

—:o:—

The Nationalist Muslims' Conference, which was held on the 18th and the 19th instant at Lucknow is an attempt to formulate the legitimate constitutional rights of the Muslims in India, an attempt made by those who are fully mindful of their obligations to their mother country, and are therefore properly qualified to speak about their rights. For about a year the Nationalists Muslims were engaged in assisting the Congress in its struggle for national freedom. But unfortunately the Muslim communalists not only shriked their duty in the struggle but tried to wean ignorant people from the nadional campaign. Despite these inglorious attempts the Nationalist Muslims gave a good account of themselves, as is clear from the fact that out of the 55,000 persons that were jailed by Government no less than 12,000 were Muslims. Now that they are comparatively free, the Nationalists are taking the earliest opportunity to formulate their legitimate constitutional claims for the protection of their special interests. The Conference is also designed to repudiate the impression sought to be created by Muslim communalists that their recent "All-Parties' Conference" really represented all important Muslim schools of thought.

Almost all the Provinces were well represented at the Conference. But the Frontier leaders who could not attend it, as they had to fight repression in their own province, issued a statement strongly supporting the Conference. The leaders, who included Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said in that statement that "considering the unfortunate state of Muslim politics in India, which a handful of the so-called champions of the Muslim cause have caused, it is high time that Nationalist Muslims should organise themselves into a strong party in order to fight for the freedom of India." They further expressed full confidence in Congress leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari and also gave a solemn assurance that "the services of the whole Muslim community of the Frontier would always be at the disposal of the Muslim Nationalist Party." Though the Conference is the first of its kind, it represents the Muslims to the same extent that the Indian National Congress represents the whole country. Sir Ali Imam, the President of the Conference, did not exaggerate when he said that he was in the presence of a gathering of Muslims representative not only of all provinces of India but also of several powerful organisations and "virtually the entire Muslim intelligentia."

The Presidential speech was forceful and straightforward, brief and business like. It made out a very strong case for joint electorates. And it is very encouraging indeed to learn from Sir Ali Imam that as President-elect of the Conference he had been flooded with messages from every corner of India and from different leaders, who one and all "insisted on the basic principle of joint electorates." He ably developed the point emphasised by the Chairman of the Reception Committee that separate electorates were inimical not only to nationalism and responsible Government but also to the interests of the Muslims themselves. He did not approve even of reservation of seats for any community. He said: "I take the liberty to impress upon you the obvious necessity of taking the straight course of insisting upon joint electorates undisfigured by conditions. So much has been said about the share of Indian Muslims in the concession loot. I do not believe that the share can be fixed by statute." But the goodwill of the majority can give any minority, as indeed it has done in the past, a great deal more than the minority's mathematical share. We cannot conclude better than in the stirring words of the President who, referring to the Muslims' share said: "His share will be in proportion to the contribution he makes towards obtaining and maintaining India's freedom. The Mussalman has nothing to fear. Stalwarts of N. W. Frontier Province and the teeming millions of Bengal and the Eastern Frontier are his inviolable security in a national India. In the future of India there will be no place for Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj. The sovereignty of the people of India will be broad-based upon the patriotism unalloyed by the taint of communalism. That should be your goal and towards that end should you make your sacrifices." The Frontier stalwarts have afforded a shinning example of undiluted and intense nationalism, and Muslims in other provinces cannot do better than emulate that example.

A DANGEROUS MESSAGE.

Says the London "Daily Herald": "Lord Irwin has borne the burden of the most critical Viceroyalty since 'Clemency Canning' and it is a tribute that he returns in just such a storm of die-hard abuse as assailed Lord Canning." The storm may be a fact, but by the time Lord Irwin reaches England it will have weakened considerably. At least his Lordship has done his best to establish a common bond between his die-hards and himself by allying himself openly with the Muslim separatists. He can assure the Churchills and the Burnhams that he has pampered the Muslim friends to the best of his abilities and that the pampering is going on. Here is an instance. According to the Free Press Mr. Ghulam Siddique issued a statement from Meerut questioning the right of Mr. Shaukat Ali to represent any one but himself and reminding him of the "none too encouraging" reception accorded to him during his tour in the U. P. before his visit to England. Mr. Ghulam Siddique's message was not released before being censored by the arthorities. One need hardly try to discover the danger inherent in it. It is so obvious.

RESTORE THE LANDS.

Recent reports from Gujarat are positively disquieting and lead one to wonder if the local authorities are not flouting the implications of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. It was clearly laid down in that Settlement that confiscated lands not sold should be unconditionally restored to their owners. But the Collector of Surat is reported to have been needlessly delaying the restoration by, among other ways, requiring the owners to apply to him for the recovery of their own lands and by calling upon Mamlatdars to make recommendations on the applications. And yet disregarding frivolous notions of prestige, Congress leaders asked the peasants to make all the applications demanded of them. They also scrupulously persuaded the farmers to pay up land revenue as fully and early as possible, and the farmers, in spite of the distress through which they have passed for a whole year, are loyally obeying their leaders and discharging their obligations under the Settlement.

But trouble seems to be brewing in Bardoli with regard to lands confiscated and sold. It is true that the Settlement did not provide for their restoration. But surely it did not contemplate that the aggrieved ryots should be permanently dispossessed. It was open to the officials, it was in fairness their duty, to persuade the new purchasers of the lands to restore them on payment of the purchase money, as indeed they did in the previous Bardoli campaign. No such attempts seem to have been made by the officials this time. And it also appears that due to this indifference some purchasers of the confiscated lands refuse to part with the lands.

Fortunately, the latest reports are re-assuring Mr. Garratt, Commissioner, Northern Division, has seen Mahatma Gandhi, and has come it is reported, to a fair settlement regarding the restoration of confiscated lands. We trust, therefore, Bardoli will not again be called upon to prove its mettle.

SAVAGE SENTENCE.

—:o:—

The Indian Press in Nairobi and Mombasa published a fortnight ago a pathetic protest from Mr. Hirji Monji against the savage sentence awarded by the Resident Magistrate of Nairobi to his son, a 13 year old boy, who was convicted of riding a motor cycle which did not belong to him. The boy was sentenced to receive twelve stripes with a cane and the manner in which the accused was dealt with is described in "Fairplay", a Nairobi journal as follows:—"Soon after the sentence, which was given at about noon, the boy was kept in a closed room until four in the afternoon with other convicts who may or may not have been convicted for more serious offences. He was then taken to the prison which is more than two miles from the town. During the acts of caning a wet cloth was placed on the boy's buttocks and he was held forcibly by four stalwart Africans. Soon after the flogging, the boy was turned out and made to run away with a threat that he would have more if he did not make haste to get to his home. The father stated that the boy arrived home in a fainting condition."

The European doctor who examined the boy afterwards testified to the "considerable amount of energy" in administering the savage punishment. The Indian community in Nairobi was naturally considerably exercised over this exhibition of cruelty to a child and held a mass meeting in protest. The Indian Press in commenting on the affair points out that European boys too are discovered stealing rides on cycles which do not belong to them but when they are hauled up before a court, they are never awarded a sentence of flogging. The conduct of the Magistrate who sentenced the Indian boy to be flogged has raised, therefore, racial issues and the savagery with which the punishment was administered, if it goes without prompt reprimand and a promise to the Indian community on the part of the Kenya Government that a repetition of it will not take place, is sure to embitter further the relations between Indians and the white settlers in Kenya.

Trifles.

The Lucknow Conference is a fib. Those who are attending it from all over India are merely so many inventions, the resolutions passed by the conference are all figments of imagination. Indeed Lucknow itself is more fictitious than real.

* * * * *

It is all the outcome of 1. Mahatma Gandhi's clever, propagandist brain and 2. the obliging responsiveness of Press Agencies and Newspapers.

* * * * *

Here is an interesting extract from the Muslim Committee's address to Lord Willingdon: "There is still green in our memories the recollection of the days of your Lordship's Governorship of Bombay, when during the tremendous days of the Great War, you linked all communities and classes in a common bond of service to India and the Empire."

* * * * *

I yield to the memories of the Muslim Committees. What had so far been green in my memory was the recollection that during the tremendous days of "the Great War" the Big Brother and the Chota one were interned in the interest of "India and the Empire" in Chindwara and Betul. But there is no doubt that I was greatly mistaken in my recollection.

* * * * *

I am in a position to deny that the Big Brother has actually seen Gandhiji's brief reply to the Chota Kabristan speech. He hasn't, one of the two reasons being that he is very busy preparing the article that was announced about six days ago for publication in the next issue of the "Khilafat."

* * * * *

It is quite true, as the "Free Press of India", learns, that "on a consideration of all aspects". Mr. Jinnah has declined the "numerous requests from India requesting him to return in order to take a hand in uniting Muslims."

* * * * *

But the report current in certain circles that he is waiting for the contending parties to start falling into each other's arms—or snow authentic signs in that direction—must be discounted as unauthorised and at best an intelligent conjecture.

"?"

BOMBAY P. W. D

Need For Retrenchment

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—You have recently published several letters stressing the need of retrenchment by the Government of Bombay. May I invite their attention to the wastage in the P.W.D.?

What is the grant for new major works during the last 5 years? For the next few years again there is not the slightest likelihood of monies being made available for really costly works. In that event why is this huge army of Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers and other upper subordinates necessary? Barring the few solitary works that may crop up occasioaal y, what is really being done is some repairing of a road or repainting a building. These repair works could really be done by the lower suoordinates and it is an appalling waste of money to have the whole of this staff engaged.

Under the head maintenance and repairs huge allotments are made year after year. Is the Executive Engineer satisfied and has he made any attempts to satisfy himself that these grants are really necessary and are well spent? The other day in the Assembly this P.W.D. was ridiculed as a public waste department and there is a great deal of truth in the criticism.

As regards the Electrical Department, may one ask

1. How many officers are there on the administritive and executive sides of the department?
2. A few months ago it was notified that there was one Electrical Inspector for Sind and another for Bombay, and an Electrical Engineer over the whole department.
3. From a recent notification it

(Continued on page 5.)

AVIATION IN INDIA.

PRESENT PROGRESS AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

(BY INDIAN AIRMAN).

India offers a very large field for the development of aviation. The possibilities offered by this latest mode of transportation are immense. Besides our country is particularly suited for aviation due to excellent weather conditions in most parts throughout the year.

NO FACILITIES IN INDIA FOR TRAINING "B" PILOTS.

The first step taken for the development of this line in this country was the establishment of the Aero Club of India and Burma in 1928. The object of this club was to put forth every effort conductive to the encouragement and development of aeronautics. Shortly after that clubs were started in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, etc., which are affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma. These clubs have done a good deal of work in making the people more familiar with aviation in general. According to the latest report these clubs have turned out more than 100 "A" pilots, mostly Indians. These "A" pilots are only allowed to fly for private purposes or sport. They cannot fly for hire or reward. For that there is another class of pilots who are called "B" pilots. They have to pass a very difficult test for the purpose and so far no facilities are provided for their training by the Clubs. Hence anyone wishing to qualify for this grade has necessarily to go to Europe for the purpose. We hope this difficulty will be removed by the clubs, in the near future. So far there are about 36 "B" pilots in India out of which there is only one Indian Mr. Kabali. There can be no doubt as regards the ability of Indians, since the recent flights of Messrs. Chawla, Manmohan Singh, Engineer and Tata from India to England and vice versa offer ample proof of it. Mr. Tata's flight was a great achievement. With very little practice and with many other difficulties like travelling without proper maps and special engine fittings for such flights, he completed the course from India to England in seven days.

CIVIL AIR LINE.

The next step to be taken in the direction of development of aviation in India is the establishment of internal Air Lines. Most of the big cities can be linked up by a chain of regular air service in carry mails, passengers, frieght, etc. They must be managed entirely by Indians in course of time, and then they will open a new line for our many unemployed youths besides contributing in a large way towards the prosperity of the nation. The help of the Government is necessary in the beginning for such ventures, but eventually they are bound to become independent. The Government should do the preliminary ground work such as establishing suitable landing grounds at a distance of approximately every 200 miles, building aerodromes near cities, etc. Unless the Government co-operates fully it is not possible to develop aviation in any country. Many enterprising businessmen in India were willing to take up this line, but unfortunately they did not receive any appreciable encouragement from the Government. As a maatter of fact, some companies were formed such as Eastern Airways, National Airways etc., for this purpose, but they had to close down due to the absence of any help from the Government. So far the Government has established an air line from Karachi to Delhi by chartering aeroplanes from Imperial Airways which is a British concern. We hope things will improve in future and real opportunity will be given to Indians in this new line in their own country.

AIR SURVEYS.

Besides carrying mails, passengers, freights, etc., an aeroplane can do many other things. Survey of large areas and waterways can be undertaken profitably. Aerial photography also can be undertaken. It is possible to survey land by air rapidly and accurately and this can be done by utilising only a small expert staff, most accurately without much expense. When King Amanullah was the ruler of Afghanistan he had given a contract to a German Engineering Company to build a railway line from N. W. F. up to the Persian frontier. This survey generally takes engineers several months to find easy route from where they can put lines according to topographical features, but the company gave a contract to the Luft Hansa Air Survey Department to undertake this. The latter completed the survey and charted easy routes where it would not be necessary to dig through hard land or build more than necessary, by observing from the air and thus completely photographing the whole route. They completed the whole show in the short period of only three days, covering a tract of more than a thousand miles.

ASSISTING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the same way by taking photographic survey from the air the agricultural development of a country is assisted. Water tracts are located and the lie of the land accurately observed. Photo survey on big scale is cheap and most accurate and thus millions are saved.

The aeroplane can also be used in killing locusts which are doing a great harm to the crops. All these things are being done by means of the aeroplane in many civilised countries to-day and there is no reason why India should lag behind. In the south of Germany there was an invasion of locusts in 1927. The Government gave the order to the Junkers Aircraft Company to check their attack. Junkers who are specially noted in this branch of Aviation, took out their ordinary freight machines and fitted tanks holding chemicals. Three aeroplanes covered the area of several hundred miles. Within a couple of days the pest was eradicated.

QUICK WORK.

The aeroplane flies over the affected area and goes to a height of about a couple of thousand feet throwing from above a certain quantity of chemicals by opening the hole of the tanks. The chemicals fall by gravity. The pilot of the plane manoeuvres in such a manner that the chemical settles down on the affected areas only. This chemical is not harmful to human beings. The result was that the Government secured tons of killed locusts for which they had a very good market. By using the aeroplane not only did they kill the locustus but also the eggs left by them in the area, thus avoiding future menace from the pest.

A SCHEME UNDER DISCUSSION.

Some time back there was some talk about an Indian Air Force. The Secretary of State for India had announced in a written answer to a question in the Commons on July 4, 1930 that "The creation of an Indian air force forms part of the accepted policy of Indianisation, and is already under consideration. Matters have not yet advanced far enough to enable me to give any details as to the constitution or future functions of such a force".

INDIAN AIRMEN'S WAR RECORD

As everyone knows, there is a highly efficient Indian Army, there is a Royal Indian Marine; and in the dim and distant past there was an Indian Navy. The last surviving retired officer of the Navy was on duty at the funeral of King Edward VII. It would seem therefore that there is nothing unreasonable in the project of creating an Indian Air Force. We remember that at least three Indian gentlemen held commissions as pilots in the R. F. C. and F. A. F during the war, and fought with great gallantry. One was Lieut. Malik Singh, who comes of the grand fighting stock of the Sikhs, and is now a member of the Indian Civil Service. Another was 2nd Lieut. E. S. C. Sen, a Bengali Brahman and a nephew of the late Maharani of Cooch Behar. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, and was well-treated by them. The third was Lieut. Indra Lal Roy, D.F.C., also a Bengali, a son of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Calcutta, and an Old Pauline. He was officially credited with bringing down nine enemy aircraft and was killed in air combat on July 22, 1918.

ABUNDANT MATERIAL FOR PILOT WORK.

Quite recently a number of young Indians have learnt to fly in England, and some have bought their own aeroplanes. Two of them Messrs. Kabali and Man Mohan Singh, have attempted to win the Aga Khan's prize for the first Indian flight to India.

There can be no reason why large numbers of Indians should not become good pilots and the records of the Indian Army, as well as of Indian sport, show that there is no lack of courage in many of the Indian races. Presumably at first the Indian Air Force would include both British and Indian personnel. The pi-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

No Huckstering Spirit.

In his farewell reply to the address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Lord Irwin pleaded for avoiding a "huckstering spirit" in the forthcoming negotiations for the settlement of the Indian problem and wished that all parties concerned would work with the "sole purpose of creating and perpetuating a prosperous, strong, and contented India embracing both British India and the States as an honoured member of the British Commonwealth". It must be added, however, that India desires not only to be strong and prosperous but also to be free, as free as Britain. And whether India would consent to such a position within the Commonwealth will depend to some extent on whether British interests continue to exhibit their huckstering spirit; aggravated by the hypocritical plea that special safeguards for the British are in the interests of India herself.

Gandhiji Among City Fathers.

In his reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mahatma Gandhi made an earnest appeal on behalf of the poor. He rightly observed that the Corporation should carry on its administration in such a way as to make the workers feel that it is as much their corporation as it is of the richer communities. The Corporation's address to Mahatma Gandhi is an appreciative recognition of the services of a man who stands for the "Daridra Narayanas." That appreciation would have no meaning if the members of the Corporation, who have the power and the privilege to do it, failed to serve the poor. We sincerely hope that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will justify itself and its address to Mahatma Gandhi.

Corporation And Khaddar.

In this connection we invite the urgent attention of the Bombay Corporation to Gandhiji's request as regards Khaddar. If the Corporation introduced spinning in its primary schools, even the immediate results would be substantial. Given a little practice 33,000 children can easily contribute 3 million yards by an hour's spinning. And the problem of the supply of Charkhas has been very effectively solved by the Takli, which, further, can be easily worked by children. The primary schools have got immense possibilities which await the Corporation's immediate attention to be realised. Our Civic Fathers can also do much to help in the popularisation of Khaddar by becoming habitual users of Khaddar and making it compulsory for the Corporation's employees.

Reckless.

Lord Willingdon cannot be congratulated on the precipitate manner in which he has committed himself to a particular interpretation of the Round Table Conference proposal regarding British trading rights, an interpretation which Indians do not accept and which is inconsistent with the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. In his reply to the address presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the new Viceroy said: "Let me say at once that in the matter of trade and commerce, as in all other matters, I stand for the principle of fairplay and equal opportunities; and may I remind you that the Round Table Conference in full Committee accepted the principle that there should be no discrimination between the rights of British mercantile firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects. The best means of arranging for its application is a matter for further discussion; but the principle itself is beyond question. I cannot conceive that anyone who takes an enlightened view of the best interests of the country will think otherwise."

Blood Thicker Than Water.

It is amazing that within a few hours of his arrival in India and before acquainting himself with the Indian standpoint, Lord Willingdon should commit himself to such definite views on a subject on which there has been such a wide and prolonged controversy. It may be that he only illustrates the truth of the proverb that after all blood is thicker than water. But after the solemn declaration in the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement that all the so-called safeguards tentatively proposed at the R. T. Conference are subject to reconsideration and only such will be finally adopted as can be proved to be in the interests of India, it is not honouring the Settlement for the new Viceroy to declare sweepingly that the "principle" of equality of rights for British traders in India is settled "beyond question" and that it only remains to work it out in details. And it is rank hypocrisy to suggest that such a principle is "in the best interests of the country." Indians will in this matter judge for themselves and decide for themselves.

THE TWO IRWINS.

The Governor General And The Viceroy.

(BY LALA DURGA DAS)

It has often been said that Irwin, the man, was different from Irwin, the Viceroy. That I feel is not the distinction that appeals to me who has watched, as a student of politics, the course of events during the past 5 years. The distinction has really been between Irwin, the Governor-General, and Irwin, the Viceroy. If ever these two designations justified special characteristics Lord Irwin has fulfilled the aim of its inventors. For, as the former, he was the head and chief instrument of the machine of government, and as the latter, he was the interpreter of one people to the other. How well or ill he discharged both, or either, of these two duties is difficult for contemporary opinion to determine but there are certain salient features that stand out as index fingers. And is there not some definite significance in the fact that while there is such genuine regret that Lord Irwin is going there is no criticism of why he was not granted or why he did not accept an extension of office?

It is a patent fact that Indian opinion attaches far too much value to the intentions and character of the Head of a Government. It feels that, however elaborate or unwieldy a machine might be, its tone can be, and should be, set by its chief guide and any one who fails either to move in this direction or to achieve it does not fulfill the entire standard that Indian opinion sets for, and expects from its highest official. And Indian opinion has a knack of rightly judging a viceroy and giving him his due place.

HIS PREDECESSORS

Lord Curzon is still remembered as that of a brilliant and a gifted guide who snook the governmental machine to its foundation and introduced mechanical efficiency into it. He neither pretended, nor practiced, higher ideal. Lord Minto was known to be a man of business who possessed the necessary tact to keep within his sphere of influence and grasp, both, a philosophic Secretary of State, and an agitating public in India. Lord Hardinge had human characteristics which find specially responsive chord in the East, and though he did nothing in the sphere of politics, except for a bold stand on the South African issue, his genuine love for the people of India remains unequalled. Lord Chelmsford, being without family influence or intellectual gifts, chose the path of least resistance and yielded, as occasion demanded, both to a powerful Secretary of State and a powerful bureaucracy. He meant no harm and was a good-intentioned Viceroy. Lord Reading was in every sense of the term, a mighty head of his Government and even if he had the vision, which I doubt he had, he had not the feeling of confidence that English race would trust him to do anything out of the ordinary. His own race was thus his most serious handicap and there was no more striking demonstration of this than the assertion by the London "Times", when a Conference with Gandhi was mooted that any Viceroy who had done that would have been recalled by His Majesty's Government. But the regard he had for the opinions of his three Indian colleagues Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Muhammed Shafi and Sir Narasimha Sarma was a measure of his liberal-mindedness, which given favourable atmosphere in London, would have been, and would always be, not against, but for the advance of India towards Swaraj. And now Lord Irwin joins the roll of those who must be judged.

NEW TYPE OF IMPERIALISM.

He came to India, a dark horse. Few Indians knew that he came from a very aristocratic and fabulously rich family of England. Fewer still knew that he was a great English gentleman brought up in the true English tradition which attaches some spiritual value even to the creed of Imperialism. And to those who knew politics of the day he came only as the author of the Wood-Winterton Agreement on the position of Indians in East Africa. But that Agreement was the first real hint of the type of imperialist he was, and the non-racial feelings he entertained. But still he was to India a dark horse.

Indeed Indian opinion had by now begun to attach such little importance to the head of a Government, particularly after the failure of Lord Reading to make a mark, that Lord Irwin entered the country almost unnoticed. And he remained unnoticed till he made a bid for lifting communal controversies in India to a higher level and finding a spiritual solution of these misunderstandings through trust and good will. And the peculiar Irwin touch in that speech has never been missed since in any speech that the outgoing Viceroy was called upon to make, whether in an address to the Assembly or to a mighty Ally or a smaller Prince or to a commercial magnates gathering or to a university convocation.

THE BLUNDER.

But a student of politics that he then was, he blundered over the appointment of the Parliamentary Commission. He argued that Indian opinion, being then so compartmentally divided, would become a purely Parliamentary Commission. Even if there was some chance of this happening, the personnel of the Commission shattered all his hopes and now began the tragic aspect of the political situation. Lord Irwin was determined to diagnose the disease and to remedy it. He had failed to man his own Council with men who would have given him correct reading of the Indian opinion. But luckily for him there appeared on the scene, in the guise of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, President of the Assembly, one who was also the most dexterous exponent of the Congress creed of constitutional changes. For hours, the so-called official meetings for Assembly's business became conferences on political topics and in the end the Viceroy was convinced that a clear definition of the aim of Dominion Status would rally a large section of Indian opinion.

NOVEMBER PRONOUNCEMENT.

On this mission of interpreting India to Britain, Lord Irwn left and came back with his famous November pronouncement. Mr. Patel helped to get it a favourable hearing, even from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead spoilt it. Congress opinion thought the situation had not really improved by the new pronouncement and went back to its creed, that Swaraj could not be attained either by 'good will' or by 'petition' and that it must be won by creating sanction behind their demand. However much Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jinnah and also Mr. Patel deplored this frame of mind and this development, the fact remained that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal went to see the Viceroy on 23rd December 1929 determined to break away. And this was directly done. Mahatma asked "Are we going there to draft a Dominion constitution?" The Viceroy was enraged and could not commit himself and the Conference broke down.

FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE.

There came the parting of ways, the disappearance of Mr. Patel from the Viceregal arena, the organization of the Civil Disobedience movement following upon the declaration of Purna Swaraj as the goal of Congress and the holding of the Round Table Conference. The lists were set and certainly none could say that it would be given to this very Viceroy to bridge the gulf. And Lord Irwin's greatness lies in this, that throughout this orgy of disobedience on the one side, and repression on the other, he never lost sight of the fundamental purpose, namely the reconciliation of the two great people. I remember vividly now, when we five journalists, led by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, waited on His Excellency to protest against the Press Ordinance, he met our elaborate plea by a brief promise of looking into its working, and then suddenly began to argue that these Ordinances were of little consequence compared to the larger issue he had to tackle, of bringing the British and the Indian horses together to pull the coach in one, and not opposite directions. The fact that five months later he used this very statement at the Chelmsford Club Farewell Dinner shows that that was the burning desire of his being. He believed most passionately that the interests of the two people could be reconciled and that no more honourable man than Gandhi could be found to arrange such an adjustment. His continuous and prolonged interviews with Gandhi only added to his regard and affection for the Mahatma. And Gandhi knew that Irwin represented the true English character and instinct. How were these two men to assert themselves? Gandhi had acquired a greater supremacy over his followers than the government machine could enable Lord Irwin to do.

OFFICIALDOM'S GRIP.

And when history comes to judge of Lord Irwin's work it will try to discover how far he would have mitigated his own difficulties and saved the situation by a different frame of mind, which while evolving the new spirit should have found some means of introducing the new tone into the administration. Perhaps the task was super-human and it is not right lightly to judge one on whom the responsibility and weight of daily work lay so heavily. But the fact remains, that with the exception of his support to Mr. Patel against the various movements directed against the President, Lord Irwin has, whether in the choice of his colleagues or advisers or officials or in the enactment of special laws and ordinances or in the exercise of his patronage, done exactly what the civil service government led him to do. In this respect he acted as a Governor-General, the instrument of the civil service government. As a Viceroy he felt that he would be untrue to the charge which the British people had entrusted him if he did not tell them how to look upon India of to-day and how best to resolve the ties of 'dependency' and replace them by those of 'partnership' in the interests of both the countries. He has thus been a most genuine lover of his own country and leaves, as no other Viceroy has left before, with a world-wide reputation as a great philosopher-statesman.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS WILL GATHER FORCE WHICH NONE CAN THWART.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mussalmans during the last 20 years, had been stupendous. He as president-elect of the Conference had been simply flooded with messages from every corner of India, and from different leaders, who one and all insisted on the basic principle of joint electorates.

NO NEED TO DESPAIR.

Such a trend of events was extremely gratifying and showed that Mussalmans of India were not behind any other community in upholding the banner of a common and united Indian nation. "I venture to prophesy", declared Sir Ali, "that this movement among Indian Muslims will gather force which on power on earth can thwart. There is no need to despair. Time and tide are with us".

Proceeding Sir Ali Imam said that one had only to take note of the sufferings and trials of Muslim nationalists in the last two years to realise how big a contribution Muslims had made in the recent struggle for freedom. In to-day's gathering there were many who had unflinchingly and cheerfully borne the sufferings that fell to the lot of all lovers of their country.

MUSLIM SACRIFICES NOT IN VAIN

It was impossible that their sacrifices would go in vain. "If I were asked why I have such an abiding faith in Indian nationalism, any answer is that without that India's freedom is an impossibility. Separate electorate convoles the negation of nationalism. Political problems are but a reflex of the social forces.

If you erect an iron wall between community and community in their politics you destroy the social fabric. Day to day life will become insupportable if you insist on building up political barriers. Nationalism can never evolve from divisions and dissensions.

MUSLIMS ARE NOT WEAK.

Consider the implications of separatist clauses in the constitution. The plea is that Muslims are numerically inferior, deficient in education and economically backward. The argument is then developed and it is asserted that they would never succeed in the polls in face of a powerful Hindu opposition.

It is taken for granted that every Hindu is a potential enemy of the Mussalmans. I do not believe in these generalities, but should they be assumed true what are the logical inferences? They are, first, that the Muslim is too weak to look after himself, secondly that the Hindu as an enemy is relentless and finally that protective clauses in the constitution are therefore a necessity.

SANCTION WITH THIRD PARTY.

PERPERUATION OF TUTELAGE.

I do not believe that such protective clauses will afford any protection, unless they have some sanction behind them. If the Muslim cannot protect himself and the Hindu will not protect him, then sanction must rest with the third party. Is not that a negation of nationalism? Does it not show that the separatist notion is based upon a support, which cannot be found in this country? That tantamounts to perperuation of tutelage.

Is it surprising then that nationalist Muslims, who cherish the idea of freedom scorn to subscribe to the embodying of separation clause in the constitution? There is a school of thought, which is desirous of implementing joint electorates with conditions. These have been referred to as reservation of seats, weightage, etc. Here again my personal view is that these are snares and on examination will be found to lead to the inevitable result of the imperative presence of some extraneous authority.

UNDULTERATED JOINT ELECTORATES.

I take the liberty to impress upon you the obvious necessity of taking straight course of insisting upon joint electorate undisfigured by conditions and headings. So much has been said about the share of Indian Muslims in the concession loot. I do not believe that the share can be fixed by statute. His share will be in proportion to the contribution he makes towards obtaining and maintaining India's freedom. The Mussalman has nothing to fear.

NO PLACE FOR MUSLIM RAJ.

Stalwarts of the N. W. Frontier and the teeming millions of Bengal and the Eastern Frontier are his inviolable security in a national India. In the future of India there will be no place for Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj.

The sovereignty of the peoples of India will be broadbased upon patriotism unalloyed by taints of communalism. That should be your goal and towards that end should you make your sacrifices".—A. P.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF HOPE

—:o:—

Communal Prejudices Overcome

Continuing Sir Ali said that the new political orientation was clearly manifest among the people of the N. W. Frontier Province. That was sure sign of nationalist solidarity which was fast developing in India. There was another source of hope. Even in such limited joint electorates, such as universities and Chambers of Commerce the communal factor was quickly disappearing.

In his own province of Behar there were recent instances of elections of Maulvi Abdul Hafiz and of Mr. Ali Manzar which clearly showed that character and capacity of the candidates had successfully overcome communal prejudices. They had been returned, one to the provincial Council and the other to the University senate by overwhelming Hindu votes, against strong Hindu candidates.

WORLD HAS PROGRESSED.

Once there were free joint electorates the character capacity and personal lead of the candidates would surely overtop communal prejudices. The world has progressed too far to have anny other code of political conduct.

It was true that only recently terrible tragedies had been enacted at Benares, Mirzapur, Agra and Cawnpore. There were many who believed that they were due to agents provocateurs. Others believed that they were brought about by the goonda element of either community. This was not the place to determine what was at the root of these disasters. He earnestly hoped they were ugly matters of the past.

MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL.

It was a matter for regret that there should be a serious endeavour to make political capital but of them. All efforts should be directed to prevent their repetition and to wipe out the bitterness engendered by them.

This was the psychological moment for India and the plain duty of all India was to restore communal harmony and not to give a handle to the Churchill group to obstruct the introduction of the great constitutional reforms that were in sight.

NOBLEST SONS.

Concluding, Sir Ali Imam referred to the loss sustained by India in the death of two of her noblest sons, Moulana Mohammad Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Their memories, he added, would ever remain enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen for all time to come.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Subjects Committee met after the presidential address and is still in session at the time of wiring. Among the resolutions being discussed by the Subjects Committee is one congratulating Muslims who have taken part in the recent national struggle.

Another resolution deplores the recent communal outbreaks and implores Mussalmans not to get upset over them. The resolution regrets that some Muslim leaders should deem it fit to further irritate communal feeling by impassioned speeches instead of attempting to remove existing bitterness.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS & R. T. C.

A third resolution recommends to the Government to take into consideration the claims of Nationalist Muslims and give them adequate representation in the forthcoming stages of the Round Table Conference.

The Conference meets at seven tomorrow morning.—A. P.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Govt Accused Of Breach Of Truce

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, April 19.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Conference sat till one this morning and adopted four resolutions which were placed before the open session of the Conference six hours later.

The first resolution, which was put from the Chair and carried unanimously, recorded profound sorrow at the death of Moulana Mohamed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru who had rendered great service to the country and whose presence at the present juncture would have been a source of great strength to the cause of Indian nationalism.

MUSLIM'S AND FREEDOM'S FIGHT

The second resolution, which was also put from the Chair, and carried unanimously, ran as follows:—This Conference, while congratulating the nation on the splendid sacrifices it has made in the recent struggles for freedom, notes with gratification the fact that the part played by the Muslim community, and in particular by the Muslims of the Frontier Province, is quite in keeping with its traditions in as much as over 12,000 Muslims went to jail and a large number of them lost their life and limb and suffered in other ways, thus vindicating the honour of their co-religionists who are determined not to lag behind any other community in the fight for national freedom."

GANDHI-IRWIN TRUCE NOT OBSERVED.

Dr. M. H. Farrouq next moved that the Conference regretted that local Governments in the various provinces had not fully honoured the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement as was evident from the continued detention of many Satyagrahai prisoners.—

Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, seconding the resolution, said that there were innumerable instances of the breach of Truce terms on the part of Provincial Governments.

Mr. Abdur Rahim of Calcutta, supporting the motion, associated himself with Mr. Brelvi's remarks.

The resolution was carried without opposition.

COMMUNAL RIOTS CONDEMNED.

The last resolution occasioned a prolonged debate. It ran:

"This Conference, while strongly condemning the communal riots that occurred in Benares, Agra and Cawnpore and other places, causing enormous loss of innocent lives and property and dereliction of duty on the part of officials on these occasions, especially at Cawnpore, offers its heartfelt sympathies to the families of those who fell victims to the communal frenzy and pays a tribute to the rare patriotic sacrifice of Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi.

"This Conference appeals to all communities not to be influenced by the wicked propaganda carried on by certain interested individuals and in the face of grave provocation, to preserve peace and thus refuse to play into the hands of the enemies of the country's freedom."

Malik Barkat Ali, moving the resolution, bitterly criticised the provocative speeches which he said were being made by certain communal leaders in connection with these tragic incidents thus attempting to kindle a dying fire.

Mrs. Jaffer Ali deplored that any person worth the name of leader should deem it advisable to enter into a controversy on most horrible details in order to foster the spirit of communal bitterness when every ounce of energy should be devoted to the re-establishment of harmony and amity.

AN AMENDMENT.

Moulvi Jaffar Hussain Wasti, while supporting the resolution, moved an amendment to the effect that members of both communities should be appealed to to abstain from attributing acts of vandalism and incendiarism committed by mischief mongers and misguided fanatics to the opposite camp. The amendment was, after a brief discussion, adopted.

WITHDRAW RIOT CASES.

Moulvi Shahid of Allahabad proposed a second amendment urging that all cases arising out of communal rioting should be withdrawn. He said that he had not the slightest intention to protect scoundrels, to whatever community they might belong, but the misfortune was that the real mischief-makers in communal troubles could seldom be brought to book. They were too far cunning to be caught red-handed and often operated from behind the scene.

Seth Yakub Hassan of Madras supported Moulvi Shahid's amendment. Mr. Yakub Ali Khan of Agra opposing the amendment suggested that energetic enquiries should be made and wrong-doers awarded exemplary punishment.

Moulvi Shahid's amendment was adopted by a majority.

Mr. A. Rahim of Calcutta then proposed another amendment calling upon all Indans to raise funds to relieve distress and inviting volunteers and social workers to help the victims. He further urged that a Committee of this Conference should be appointed forthwith to give relief to Hindus and Muslims alike and rebuild mosques and compensate temples destroyed. The amendment was adopted and the resolution with the three amendments was carried without opposition.

The Conference adjourned at this stage till 2 p.m.

MORE DELEGATES.

Fresh batches of delegates have arrived to take part in the Conference, notable among them being Sir Sultan Ahmed from Patna, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bokhari from Delhi and Moulvi Abdul Karim from Bengal. Moulana Hasrat Mohani is watching the proceedings as a visitor.

THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER.

About a dozen Tanzeem volunteers, headed by the Secretary of the local Tanzeem organisation, Mr. Zakir Ali, signified their disapproval of the joint electorate scheme by shouting slogans for several minutes this morning at the gate of the Conference hall.—A. P.

MUSLIMS MUST BE IN THE VANGUARD

Only By Equal Sacrifices Can Muslims Ensure Their Position In India Says Syed Mahmud.

Dr. Syed Mahmud writes:

The Nationalist Mussalmans are meeting in an All-India Conference under the presidentship of Sir Ali Imam at Lucknow. In the past we have not been vocal in trying to prove our claims to represent Muslim opinion in India. We have been too busy in doing our bit in the cause of the country and had no desire to indulge in wordy warfare or to demonstrate to the world that our party is the only group representing the enlightened and progressive Mussalmans of India.

A MARKED EXCEPTION.

It was this party which represented Mussalman opinion during the non-cooperation days of 1921. With the marked exception of Maulana Shaukat Ali, almost all the Muslim leaders and workers of 1921 still belong to Nationalist Muslim party. Time has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that our policy and programme was the best and most beneficial for our community as well as for the country.

In spite of the great propaganda which was carried on during 1930 to keep the Mussalmans away from the national movement the community contributed over 12,000 men and women to the active national army who fought and suffered for their motherland. Besides, several hundred Muslims lost their lives in Peshawar in the national struggle of 1930

PAPER SAFEGUARDS USELESS.

We always believed that no paper safeguards can effectively protect a minority unless that minority gathered strength to protect itself and also won the goodwill of the majority community, and the best way to achieve both these ends was to make equal sacrifices in the cause of freedom. Unless the Mussalmans have the same national ideal as the other communities in India it is impossible for them to live in peace and harmony with each other.

Without such an ideal no community can possibly achieve greatness. What other and what better national ideal can the Muslim community have in India than to try to liberate their motherland and to have an honoured place in it? The suicidal advice which some of our leaders have been giving to the Mussalmans to keep aloof from the national movement threw the community in confusion and through their ceaseless propaganda and our silence the outside world began to believe in the truth of their assertion.

BIG BROTHER'S CHALLENGE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is again busy in throwing a challenge to a "handful", as he calls it, of nationalist Mussalmans to fight with him. Maulana Shaukat Ali was my political "Guru" in the fight of 1921. He inspired me and many others then to action, but if he chooses to go a different way now and go back on his own teaching of former days, he cannot expect us to follow him. I must therefore with all respect and humility accept his challenge. If the national struggle takes active shape again, Maulana Shaukat Ali will see himself how many Muslims take part in it.

The Mussalman community is smarting under the shame of being accused for not taking their proper and full share in the last national struggle. In 1921 their sacrifices were comparatively much more than those of the other communities. In 1930, on account of the propaganda of a trusted leader and an old fighter they lagged behind the Hindus. In 1931 they will sacrifice I hope a hundred thousand Muslims to win freedom for their beloved country and thus to make themselves strong, and to win the confidence and affection of their countrymen belonging to other communities.

BE IN THE VANGUARD.

This is the only and surest way of safeguarding the rights of the minority. The nationalist Mussalmans can influence, if they like, their Hindu countrymen to agree to certain so-called demands but they do not wish to beg for favours because that is the surest method of stagnation. We will however try our best to solve this Hindu-Muslim problem if there is any problem at all. If some of our old colleagues choose to keep away, it is unfortunate. But so far as we are concerned we propose to keep in the vanguard of the national forces and to go ahead in spite of those who have deserted us.

APPALLING OVERCROWDING IN AHMEDABAD

Labour Wants No More Mills

The Joint Board of the Representatives of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, passed the following resolution, at its meeting, held on 14-4-31.:—

"In view of the rapid expansion of the city consequent on the increase in the number of mills, and the fact that congestion and over-crowding have already reached appalling dimensions, the Municipality and the Collector be requested to withhold permission for construction of new mills unless the plans submitted provide a full and satisfactory housing accommodation for the labourers, to be employed in those mills."

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

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HOW LAST RITES OF BHAGAT SINGH WERE CARRIED OUT.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

FEROZEPUR, Apr. 15.

The Congress Bhagat Singh Cremation Enquiry Committee arrived at Ferozepur on Wednesday last at 2-30 p.m. from Kasur.

On the way the members again visited the cremation spot near the old railway bridge. To-day the committee could not recognize the spot easily, as the spot had been levelled with sand and dust and the rope enclosure put by the Congress and Naujawan Sabha volunteers had been removed, probably by the police. Two C. I. D. men were watching the place from a little distance. About a furlong away from the spot, on the other side of the road, near the new bridge, three tents have been pitched where over a dozen policemen with some Indian officers have been posted on duty to keep a watch.

When questioned by the members of the committee, as to who had levelled the cremation spot and removed the rope enclosure, the two C. I. D. men pleaded complete ignorance. But if anything had been done there it must have been done last night.

At Ferozepur evidence of the Ferozepur witnesses was taken at the residence of L. Bhana Ram, advocate.

L. Mehr Chand stated he had worked as an overseer and head draughtsman in the Canal Department. Now he was working as a photographer. On 24th March he visited the cremation ground and took a photopraph of it, which he produced before the committee. Witness stated that he found the spot warm and giving out the smell of kerosene oil. He found one blood-stained stone on the ground, which he had kept in his possession as a sacred memento.

SPOT TOO SMALL.

Replying to Dr. Satyapal witness stated he found on the spot some pieces of bones, and also charcoals, benes and ashes just opposite bay No. 22 near the down-stream railing. In his opinion the spot was totally insufficient to accommodate three corpses for burning.

L. Sirpa Ram, a shopkeeper of Ferozepur, stated he was one of the first to go to the spot from Ferozepur. On digging the ground four or five inches he found the soil moist and warm. It strongly smelt of Kerosene oil. At a little distance he found a piece of human flesh about one chatak in weight.

Witness produced a bottle before the committee with a piece of flesh soaked in spirit. Some bits from this piece of flesh, witness stated, had been given to the sister of Bhagat Singh and Parvati Devi.

Replying to Dr. Satyapal, witness stated he did not see any blood-stained spot.

PIECE OF HUMAN FLESH.

Harbans Lal, motor driver of Dr. (Miss) Subhadra Bali, stated that in his presence L. Kirpa Ram picked up a piece of human flesh from the cremation spot out of which witness took a bit and made an amulet of it.

Mahashya Amar Nath, president, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Ferozepur, stated that he found some pieces of burnt bones on the spot. These he produced before the committee.

Pt. Chiranji Lal also found a piece of flesh which he produced before the committee.

L. Mukand Lal, Advocate, Ferozepur, stated that the cremation spot was four feet square and three dead bodies could not be cremated there separately. He thought sufficent wood was not used to burn the dead bodies and considered it sacrilegious to burn the dead body of a Hindu or a Sikh with kerosene oil.

Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Dewan Durga Prasad and Bawa Charan Singh, Advocates, who made full enquiries into the whole affair, in their joint evidence, corroboraed the evidence of the previous witnesses.

Replying to Dr. Satyapal, Maulvi Muhammad Hussain sated he had heard about the mutilation of the dead bodies, but he had no direct evidence about it.

EVIDENCE AT KASUR

Granthi's Experience.

Kasur, April 15.

The Enquiry Committee held its sitting at Kasur to-day. Two members of the committee, viz. Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri (president) and Dr. Satyapal were present.

S. Labh Singh, son of Sardar Mangal Singh, a goldsmith of Kasur, stated that Natha Singh Granthi told witness that on the night of the 23rd March he was in great difficulty. The Granthi said on 23rd evening at 7 p.m. a police constable came to fetch him to the house of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, S. Sudarshan Singh, who wanted the Granthi's services for starting "akhand path." There he was told that the "path" (reading) was to be started at Gandasinghwala. The Granthi, along with "acharya" Jaggan Nath, was taken to Gandasingwala. They had three kerosene oil cans with them. Constables and police officers accompanied the party. After passing Gandasinghwala station they reached the level crossing gate where the lorry was kept waiting for over one hour.

LORRIES FROM LAHORE.

And then four lorries came from Lahore side. From one of these lorries S. Amar Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, came out and got into the lorry of the Granthi. The lorry, under his direction, was taken to near the old bridge. The other lorries also stopped there. S. Amar Singh informed the Granthi and the Acharya that they had brought dead bodies, one Sikh and two Hindus, and they wanted to cremate those bodies. He did not disclose the names of the dead. The Granthi, however, suspected that those dead bodies must be of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, whose executions had been announced.

When they saw the corpse with the aid of torches they noticed blood coming out of the nostrils and mouths of the dead bodies. The police constables tore the clothes drapped round the dead bodies and washed the bodies with water. They then wrapped them in "latha" cloth and placed all three bodies on one pyre, close to each other. There was placed wood above and below. Kerosene oil was poured. The Granthi and the Acharaya were asked to perform the last religious rites. They kindled the fire with kerosene oil.

They were then asked to go back to the lorry. On coming back to the lorry they waited there for about two and a half hours. After that water was poured over the fire, and with the help of spades the policemen collected ashes, bones sand, etc., put them in blankets and took those bundles towards the river side. After this the Granthi and the "Acharya" were brought back to Kasur, where they reached at 5-30 a.m.

LAST RITES OF SIKHS

Proceeding, witness stated that he, along with S. Amar Singh and L. Mani Ram, went to see the cremation spot at 11-30 a.m. They reached there at about 1 p.m. The ground round the cremation place was moist. They smelt Kerosene oil. Witness found charcoal of 'chil' wood, from which he concluded that 'chil' wood was used in burning the dead bodies. Witness further said that before he reached the cremation spot some people had made an enclosure round the place, which was strewn with flowers.

In reply to further questions witness stated that, according to Sikhism, an hour was required to perfom the last rites before the funeral pyre was lighted. In his opinion proper religious rites were not performed at all because sufficient time was not allowed and the Granthi was not in a fit state to perform the functions properly. Moreover, the "kara prasad," which was an essential feature of this rite, was not prepared. The Granthi informed witness that no rites were performed by him.

According to the Sikh faith dead bodies were never burnt at night. Never had such an event occurred to his knowledge.

To further questions witness stated he went this morning to the Gurdwara as well as to his house to fetch the Granthi. But the latter could not be found anywhere. The Granthi's mother told witness that a police offer had sent for him.

WHO CAN TOUCH A CORPSE?

Replying to Dr. Satyapal, witness stated a Sikh corpse must be bathed either by a relative or by a religious man. Everybody was not allowed to touch a corpse. The Granthi told witness that the police constables who were washing the dead bodies belonged to different faiths. The Granthi also told witness that he was not consulted about the cremation rites.

Lala Mani Ram Jain, son of L. Jehangiri Mal a Shopkeeper, stated that along with S. Labh Singh, he went to the cremation spot, where he found an enclosure put up.

He entered the enclosure after taking off his shoes. He removed the sand and found it moist and warm. It gave out the smell of Kerosene oil. Then he went to Kothi No. 22 near the new bridge where the ashes had been thrown into river. Here they found bits of charcoal on one side of the bridge, and on the railing line ashes were seen.

Replying to Dr. Satyapal witness expressed the opinion that 50 maunds of wood were necessary for burning three dead bodies. Ordinarily, he said the fire would have been hot for 2 hours. After three hours it was not possible to come near the pyre. According to the Hindu religion a corpse must be bathed either by relatives or by a religious head. It was sacrilegious to permit everybody to touch a corpse. No Hindu cremates dead bodies at night. the ashes were collected on the fourth day, and the bones were generally sent to Hardwar.

L. Puran Chand, son of L. Nauria Ram, goldsmith, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Replying to Dr. Satyapal witness stated the cremation are was only sufficient for burning one dead body.

ABOUT KEROSENE OIL.

Dr. Bodh Raj, senior vice-president, Municipal Committee, Kasur, stated he was the local correspondent of the "Tribune." He made full enquiries both from official and non-official sources. He also approached the "Acharya" and the Granthi for information. Before they made any statement to witness their statements had been taken by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur. The Granthi admitted the use of Kerosene oil in burning the dead bodies. Witness also enquired from the licensed rendor of Kerosene oil. The latter stated that the police had taken four cans of Kerosene oil on 23rd March which, however, they returned the next day.

POLICE DETAINS GRANTHI.

S. Natha Singh, the Granthi of the Gurdwara Kasur, next appeared to give evidence.

The president said that he had been informed that a Police officer had sent for the Granthi whom he had detained up till then. He enquired from witness if he was prepared to make a true statement.

Witness went out to consult his friends, and, returning after a few minutes, informed the committee that he was not prepared to give any evidence.

The president asked: "Do you apprehend any trouble in making the statement?"

Witness replied: "I can't say anything at present. Give me fifteen minutes to consider over the matter."

Witness was given fifteen minuts' time. He went out, and again consulted his friends. But even after one hour he did not turn up.

The Committee, then, left for Ferozepur.—"The Tribune."

THE WADHWAN CAMP MILLS LTD.

Second Annual Meeting

The second ordinary meeting of the shareholders of The Wadhwan Camp Mills Limited, was held on Saturday.

In moving the Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1930, Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, Chairman said:—

"The year's working has resulted in a loss of Rs. 27,671-15-2. After deducting from this amount Rs. 20,293-11-6, the credit balance of Profit brought forward from the last year there remains a loss of Rs. 7,378-3-8, which they recommend to carry forward to the next year.

During the period under report your Directors have replaced the old, worn out Chimney by a new Chimney at a total cost of Rs. 10,815-12-7.

One Motor Garage has been erected at the total cost of Rs. 3,000.

The Building and Machinery of your Mills and stocks of Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Stores etc., have been insured for Rs. 7,68,000/- against risks by fire.

Your directors are very grieved to note the sad demise of Mr. G. H. Mehta, the moving spirit of the Agents' Firm and a great backbone of the Company. The loss is much more felt owing to the infancy of the Company when his sound advice was needed at every step. Your Directors have now, under the changed circumstances, made adequate new arrangement for the smooth and satisfactory run of your company.

Md. Girdharlal H. Mehta, the senior partner of the Agents' Firm, having died, Mr. Magandlal Purshotamdas is appointed Ex-Officio Director of the Company. The Report was adopted.

Seth Lachhmandas H. Daga and Seth Mathuradas Vissanji who retired by rotation were re-elected on the Board.—Advt.

BRITISH GOVT. OBSESSED BY GANDHI

LONDON, April 19.

On the subject of Viceregal change, the "Observer" says that the British Government, obsessed by Mr. Gandhi, displays not the least understanding of the main thing. It adds that without sufficient and efficient concessions to the great Moslem minority, there is no rational hope for ideal of peaceful and united India.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY.

The Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal announces:

"The tri-coloured Flag with the figure of "Charkha" on it is the National Flag of India. It is the symbol of the united aspirations of the people of India. It has called forth the highest sacrifices that India is capable of. The men, women and children of India have risen to the occasion and have fought bravely to save the honour of the Indian National Flag. To commemorate the courage shown by the men and women of India in protecting the Indian National Flag from insult the All-India Volunteer Conference held at Karachi has passed a resolution to the effect that Sunday the 26th April, 1931, should be observed as the All-India Flag Day.

PROGRAMME.

The programme for the Day will be as follows:—

7 a.m.—Rally, Parade and Route March.

8 a.m.—Salutation of the Flag.

5 p.m.—Flag procession ending in public meetings, at which the significance of the Flag must be explained.

All the branches of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Youth Associations, Students' Leagues and other public institutions are requested to observe the Flag Day and pay their homage to the Indian National Flag.

For further details regarding the Flag day please write to the Hindustani Seva Dal office, Congress House, Bombay.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

(Continued From Page 6.)

lots could be drawn largely from the Indian races. The rank and file of the mechanics would naturally all be Indians. The all important connecting link would be the inspectors and senior N.C.O.'s. These for a time would have to be British. But such a state of affairs would not satisfy the cause of Indianisation. An all Indian force will be looked on as the goal.

It was remarked in Parliament by Mr. Benn:—"There are in India many artisans of considerable proficiency in wood-work and metal work. The best of them come from the Punjab. Many Sikhs make quite good mechanics, and there is one tribe of Punjabi Mussalmans which supplies nearly all the regimental armourers for the regiments of the Frontier Force. These last are excellent and most conscientious workmen, and can be absolutely trusted. But the average Indian mechanic is very casual and untrustworthy. The care of aeroplanes demands a meticulous attention to detail, and a conscience which will leave nothing to chance. The lives of the airmen depend on the thoroughness with which aircraft are kept in perfect flying trim. We gravely doubt if India could provide sufficient aircraftmen of right sort to make an Indian Air Force a reasonably safe proposition." I must protest against these remarks of Mr. Benn. If Indians get the requisite training, they would be excellent aircraftsmen.

AIRCRAFT BUILDING IN INDIA.

To my mind if the Indian companies once come into being and if they are patronised, there is no reason why we cannot manufacture aeroplanes in India. In every country the Government buys first the country's products and the public automatically gets interested in that and the industry progresses. In India we suffer from the handicap that in this country the Government policy is the reverse of this. But as Indians are clever in handicraft they can be expected to succeed in manufacturing. Let me state here Mr. Kabali's experience: He says:—

"The most advanced country in building aircrafts is Germany. When I was in Junkers' factory they were building large planes. After a time I went to some of the big companies in London and asked their opinion regarding the big aeroplanes. They clearly said that it was impossible to build within some years more than 40 passenger planes. After three months of this talk in Germany the famous Dornier brought out their famous world cruising planes and the Junkers, the land plane makers, brought out their 169 and 100 passenger planes respectively."

"Better" said Prince Bibesco when asked this morning how he was feeling. The Prince slept well during the night and his general condition is improving. Early morning he read telegrams himself, and asked for tea himself. He was attended throughout the night by Dr. A. B. Endlaw. Prince Bibesco was removed from the King Edward Hospital to the Collector's bungalow at eight this morning.—A. P.

FAIR PLAY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL

(Continued from page 12)

Muslim Community welcomed the opportunity of participating in the work of framing a constitution directed to ensuring the contentment, prosperity and better Government of India. It accepted the Federal idea as the only one on which a stable government can be based; and the principle of responsibility at the Centre, and of responsibility and autonomy in the Provinces of British India, on certain definite conditions, essence of those have been prescribed in the Fourteen Points, and to those we adhere. But we wish to make it clear that these conditions spring from no narrow or communal stand-point. We recognise that we have common interests with our fellow-citizens of British India, no matter to what community they belong. We ardently desire to live in peace and harmony with our Hindu friends and all other members of the great Indian family. But we are convinced that the peace and harmony, and the common purposes we all have in view, can only be ensured by the recognition of the rights of the Muslims, and of all other minorities, and that the surest path to unity is the acceptance of universities which exist.

For these reasons we welcomed the pronouncement of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in his declaration of the policy of His Majesty's Government on the 19th January 1931, setting forth that "Communities, small and great, must be safeguarded in the Indian Constitution, not only in the terms of the Constitution but in the contents of those terms, and in a settlement that satisfies those terms." We are confident that Your Lordship will resolutely pursue this policy in the constructive work which remains to be dons during your term of office, and that based on the security of the Muslim and other minorities there will grow an increasing spirit of nationality which will so strengthen the new constitution that it may stand four square to all responsibilities which fall upon it.

NEW VICEROY SUPPORTS SAFEGUARDS

For Muslim Community.

Earl of Willingdon's reply to the address of welcome presented by the Muslim Committee of Bombay:

You have spoken Mr. President, of the concern felt by the Muslims and other minority communities in the matter of the safeguarding of their rights and interests under the new constitution that is now in process of formation. The exact nature of such safeguards is a matter on which it is clearly not possible for me at this juncture to say a word, but I can make this observation that any constitution, whatever its form, that may be designed for the future government of India, will depend for its successful working more upon the contentment of each of the many communities that go to make up the vast population of this country than upon any other single factor that I can think of.

And it is, therefore, essential to the harmony of the whole design that no single part of it, whether the Muhammadan community or any other, should feel that their due rights are in danger or inadequately guarded for the future. You have rightly made it clear that safeguards for communities will be justified not by the extent to which they perpetuate diversities but by the extent to which they serve to promote unity.

PROMPT ACTION FOR COMMUNAL PEACE.

—:o:—

Khandwa Citizens' Efforts.

Syed Aminur Rehman writes from Khandwa:—

A big mass meeting of the citizens of Khandwa was held on the maidan of Clock Tower on the night of the 16th instant to contradict the baseless rumour prevailing in the city that there would be a Hindu-Muslim riot on the 17th. Several thousands of people of different shades of opinions including ladies Hindus, Mohamedans, Congressmen, non-congressmen etc. attended the meeting. Syed Hifazat Ali Esqr., M.L.C., presided over it. Among others, Pandit Beharilal and Pandit Mukanlal Chaturvedi delivered very impressive speaches. The president as well as the speakers laid great emphasis on communal Unity. The rumour about the tension was strongly contradicted and the people were requested to be very peaceful.

There is not the least shadow of doubt that without communal unity no advancement is practically possible. In my opinion Khandwa has taken a lead in the matter at the right moment and it should be followed at least in all those places where there is any fear of Communal Tension.

LORD WILLINGDON ON LEADING "VIRTUOUS LIFE"

What He Wants To Do For India.

I went yesterday on behalf of the "News-Chronicle" to bid God-speed to Lord Willingdon, Viceroy-Designate of India, who leaves London to-day for the East, where he will succeed Lord Irwin, writes Mr. I. L. Hudson.

Lord Willingdon's Viceroyalty will probably prove to be the most important in the British Empire's history. He goes out to face a five years' period full of difficulty, trial and heavy responsibility. The building of a new India will be largely in his hands.

Yet, like all truly big men, he is full of zest, cheerfulness and flashes of gaiety. Men will go for an Easter holiday less free than he from gloom and oppression.

This slender man of 65, 6 feet tall, with steady grey-blue eyes that light with fire and humour, and a long face with rather deep, determined chin, was as a sportsman with a hard, tough game before him, but who knows he is perfectly fit and is brimful of confidence.

A great sportman! That is one's strongest impression. His speech is as free from affectation or pomposity as his character; he is like the Prince of Wales in this, that his natural dignity, poise and aristocratic bearing need no fuss or ostentation to support them. No burden, you feel, will weigh him down.

"I'm going out," he said to me, "full of faith, hope and optimism". They are not stilted words: they express his outlook on everything.

He saw me at his son's house in St. John's Wood. "Come up to my room," he said, "you don't want a lot from me, do you?" He preceded me upstairs, handsome, the slightest of stoops in his shoulders, wearing the black jacket, striped trousers and white slip in his waistcoat of the well-dressed Londoner.

"Now you sit there," he said—it was a window in the sun—"and ask me any questions you like and I'll answer them if I can."

He pulled a chair forward and placed his feet, with legs bent on a curb fender. He has the face of an open-air man, grey hair, small curled moustache—almost an army general.

"What is your vision of India five years hence?" I asked.

He put the tips of his long slender fingers together, smiled at me, and shook his head. "No," he said. "I couldn't begin to answer that. No."

"Aren't you longing to stay in England," I said, "since you've been here only nine months in 16 years "(he was till recently Governor-General of Canada).

"I don't like to pull up my stakes," he said, "but I think the job (of Viceroy) is very much worth while.

"I am very anxious to do anything I can, even at my time of life, to restore good relations. I am very fond of India. If you live there for 11 years it gets a great hold on you".

I said: "I suppose nothing has happened since you spoke at the Pilgrimas' Dinner to make you depart from the three principles you mentioned—co-operation, equality of opportunity and character, not colour, being that which counts?"

THREE MAIN POINTS.

"No," he said: "I shall always stick to those points. I have had them in my mind a good many years."

The three points were:

1. Co-operation.—I am going to ask the Princes and peoples of India to co-operate with me in the spirit and atmosphere of the Round Table Conference, to lead India forward towards her goal of responsible government until she becomes an absolutely equal partner with the other Dominions under the Crown. And I am going to ask for their co-operation and help to assist me to secure obedience to the laws of the land, to secure for the peaceful and law-abiding citizen complete safety, security and freedom to carry on his daily life.

2. Equality of Opportunity.—This is no easy matter to secure in a country like India with so many castes and communities. So far as I can, I shall secure justice and fairness to all communities.

3. It is not the colour of a man that makes a man, but it is the character inside that man which counts. That is a principal I have always acted on in my public life.

I asked him if he expected to find many changes have taken place in India since he was there as Governor of Bombay.

He said: "India has advanced a good deal, but I think the general associations I shall find will be much the same."

He said: "The establishment of clubs where Indians and Europeans can combine is the best social chance of securing friendly relations between the two peoples and a better understanding."

I wondered if as a boy he had foreseen himself becoming Viceroy of India, and mentioned my thought.

"No," he said, "I hadn't the slightest idea. I don't think I ever thought about it. I was, however, greatly influenced by my old grandfather, Speaker Brand, and my public service is largely due to him."

This led me to my next question: ""Is the Viceroyalty the height of your ambition?"

He turned to me, a little astonished, I thought, and his reply showed me why.

"I don't think I ever had any ambition," he said, whimsically. "I have always done what I was told. I've just done the job that came along—and done my best."

SENSE OF HUMOUR

Lord Willingdon has the urbanity of the man whose nerves are in fine order. The secret of men who do giants' work at 65 is worth knowing. So I asked him what secret is his.

"My sense of humour, briefly," he said. He began to add, "And a virtuous life," but said, "Perhaps I musn't say that."

He stopped there, so I reminded him of when he captained the Eton XI. "Oh, yes," he said, "and taking exercise. In Canada I tried indulging in winter sports—they were quite new to me—and in India I hope to return to horse-riding."

"What about tennis?"

"Yes, tennis, too, if I can find a player kind enough to do the running about for me. When I return from India I shall go to Canada again." He flashed a smile at me. "I want to catch another salmon. I had some wonderful days there fishing. Yes, I must catch another salmon."

After a pause he said, "I am really extraordinarily well. They threw me into Canada after eleven years in India. But Canada didn't do me much harm; indeed, I think it did me a great deal of good. Now they are throwing me back to India. We shall have to wait to see what that does to me." But his laugh showed he had no misgivings.

I inquired if Lord Irwin will have left India before he (Lord Willingdon) arrives and what sort of a working day will be his as Viceroy.

Lord Willingdon said: "We shall have 24 hours together before Lord Irwin leaves. In Canada the two Governor-Generals don't meet. As to my working day, I haven't any idea what hours it will involve. But heat never troubled me in the least when I was out before. I often worked in the afternoon—yes, I suppose I worked when others rested, but I am bound to say that I rested whenever I could." He told me in passing that his weight hasn't varied for years, and that he eats sparingly.

I asked him jokingly whether he is afraid of his Indian aides-de-camp falling in love as readily as his four canadian ones did. (The "News Chronicle" has previously described how Captain Derek Murphy, Viscount Hardinge, Captain Victor Bloundell and Captain R. N. Brinchman all married charming Canadian girls.)

Lord Willingdon said: "I told them in Canada I was really leaving the country to get rid of the germ that had invaded my household."

"What germ?" I asked.

"The matrimonial germ," replied Lord Willingdon merrily. "I hope these young men won't trouble me as much as the others did."

As we came downstairs again I mentioned that we on the "News-Chronicle" have been doing our best to try to help forward a better Indian understanding.

He said generously: "I know you have, I must say. I think, you have done very well."

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PROCEDURE OF SECOND R. T. C.

—:o:—

Informal Conference Not To Be Held?

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF DELIGATES

The Correspondent of "Hindustan Times" writes:—

DELHI, April 17.

Latest information available regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the Round Table Conference goes to show that while it was the original plan of Lord Irwin that on the arrival of Lord Willingdon, a Conference of all the Indian Delegates may be called at Simla to announce the various sub-Committees much will depend on Lord Willingdon himself so far as this part of the programme is concerned.

It is understood that Lord Willingdon may not call a formal Conference at all since this may involve unnecessary expenditure and may in the ordinary course take the opportunity of meeting the various delegates in Simla. If such a Conference is not called, the personnel of the various Sub-Committees may be announced soon after the arrival of the new Viceroy, as I understand the names of the members are now almost ready.

SUB-COMMITTEES

The Sub-Committess to be appointed, are the Minorities Sub-Committee; the Sind Sub-Committee; the Finance Sub-Committee; the Frontier Sub-Committee; the Oriya Sub-Committee the Franchise Sub-Committee and one or two others.

The Sub-Committees will have apart from members of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference also a few experts, belonging to the Government of India or outside.

On the Sind Sub-Committee the Finance Sub-Committee and Franchise Sub-Committee, for example, outside experts have been appointed. The Frontier Sub-Committee will have a military expert, Government officers and members of the Indian Delegation. The Minorities Sub-Committee consists almost entirely of non-officials, but its work will not start till prospects of a settlement are apparent.

It appears that these committees will start work immediately. Their reports are expected to be ready by the end of July.

Sometime in June the members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will leave India, and it is believed that by the end of September or the beginning of October the Plenary Session may be held.

'I further understand that with the arrival of Lord Willingdon the supplementary list of delegates may also be announced.'

"COPING-STONE OF SWARAJ"

MADRAS, April 16.

The "Hindu" referring to Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty says: "The steady and strenuous efforts he made to promote an understanding between the Government and the people in the last two years have succeeded in putting an end to the darkest period known to the present generation in India's political history and in giving the country at least promise of a new era of hope and constructive effort in the achievement of freedom." Concluding, the paper observes, "India looks forward confidently and hopefully to his continued co-operation in the task of putting the coping stone on the edifice of Swaraj."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, April 16.

The first meeting of the new District Local Board was held on 15th instant and elected Sjt. Haribhau Tulpule, B.A., LL.B. He is a staunch Congressman. Mr. Vithoba Patel was elected Vice-president.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Government will meet for the first time in Poona in the month of June.

S. L. C. EXAMINATION 150 LADY STUDENTS.

The School Leaving Certificate Examination is nearing completion. About 2,500 students are appearing for the examination at the Poona Centre. This number included 150 lady students also.

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AGRA NEWS

Foreign Cloth Dealer Outwitted

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 13.

The National Week was celebrated here from 6th to 13th April. Meetings were held at Motiganj and processions were taken out through Main Markets. On the Vahar Sena Day, nearly 8 meetings were held in different Mohallas.

PICKETING RENEWED.

A local cloth merchant broke the seal of foreign cloth in his possession and so his shop was picketed to-day by Pandit Paliwal, Mr. Johri and Shrimati Vidyavati Rathour and Angori Devi. The merchant, after a successful picketing of 2 hours, acceded to the wishes of the Congress and signed the boycott pledge. His foreign cloth was again sealed.

NATIONAL FLAG ON DISTRICT BOARD.

To-day being the Flag day. It was announced that National Flag will be hoisted on the District Board building. Accordingly Mr. Johri unfurled the flag to-day morning in the presence of a good gathering.

ARRESTS FROM MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Three students of the Medical School, Gurdayal Singh, Gobar Dhan Lall, and Arjun Singh were arrested by the Police on the 9th April. The next day, they were let off on bail. It is said that they were arrested in connection with the death of a Mohammadan on 16th March during the last communal riot. Great sensation prevails among students.

On the 8th April 2 women aged 50 and 60 residing in Gokalpura (Agra) were murdered in broad day light inside their house. Three persons are arrested in this connection.

NAGPUR'S WAIL

Seth Beharilal Still In Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 15.

After the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Nagpur was passing through comparatively normal times for the last one month and a quarter, and it was expected that if all went well, things would soon resume their usual course.

Seth Beharilal of Betul is still a prisoner in the Central Jail, inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. [illegible] that during his tenure as the President of the Betul District Board he asked the school masters to carry on propaganda against the evils of drink in their spare time. During the C. D. Movement he was convicted under section 3 of the Police Act for distributing copies of the Working Committee's resolution No. 6. Many in India did the same and they have all been released, but why not Seth Biharilal?

Propaganda Tour In Villages

(From A Correspondent.)

CHANDA, April 15.

Seth Khushalchand and all other prominent Congress workers have returned from Karachi after the Congress session this week they intend touring the interior parts of the District to work out the constructive programme of the Congress.

A largely attended public meeting was held on the Tilak ground yesterday under the presidentship of Seth Khushalchand and speeches were made by Messrs. Maheshdas, Kanamwar, Dawadashiwar and Fadke explaining the Message of Karachi Congress and resolutions were passed tendering condolences to the members of the bereaved family for the sad and untimely death for Mr. Narayanrao Waidya of Nagpur a selfless and sincere worker in the cause of the mother country.

A district Kisan Sabha is going to be held very shortly at Nagri the prominent agricultural centre in the District. For its success Mr. N. Y. Deotale ex-M.L.C., and Mr. Hande of Nagri are touring the District. Seth Khushalchand will be joining them shortly.

Congress volunteer named Bondku of Mul was sentenced on 12th March for 3 months R. I. But on the intervention of Seth Khushalchand he was released on the 25th March. Now there remaines no Political Prisoner in Chanda Jail.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose has been invited to hoist the Nations' Flag on the Municipal Town Hall.

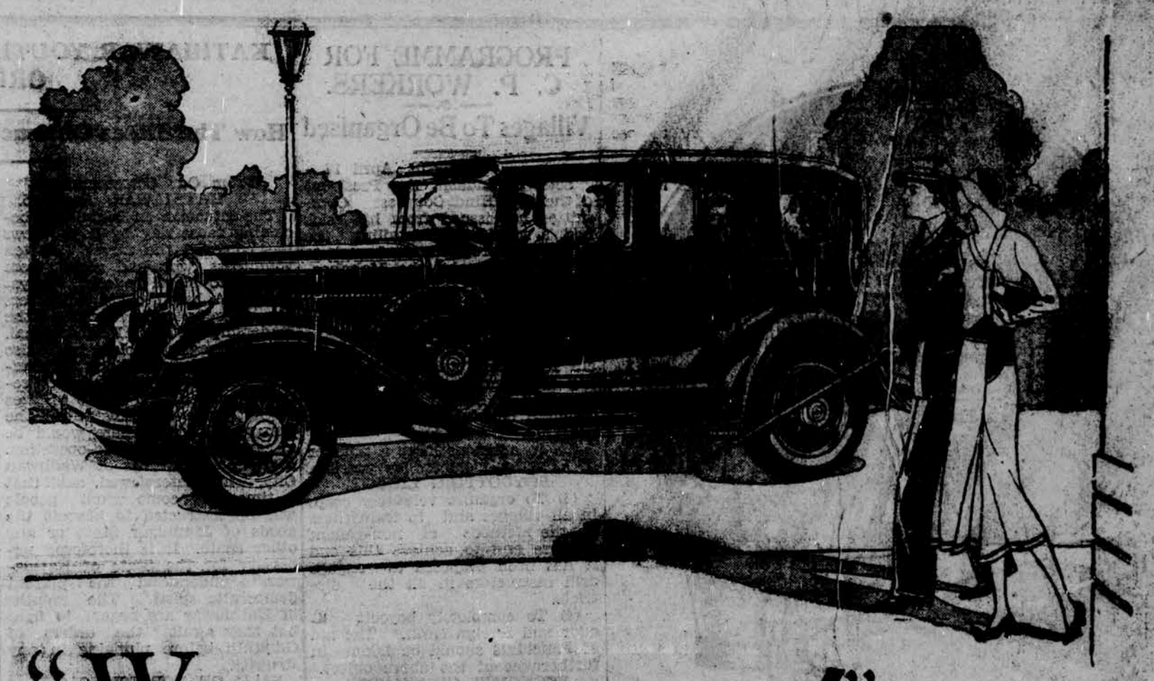
C. P. DEPUTY PRESIDENT DEFEATED

Newspaper Sellers' Triumph.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 18.

Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, Deputy President, C. P. Legislative Council, has been defeated in Amraoti City Municipal Election held on April 16 by Sit. Rambhau, a barrister's clerk, and Sit. Rameshwar Congress newspaper vendor, by 135 votes.



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LATE MR. K. T. PAUL

—:o:—

By the death of Mr. K. T. Paul the Christian movement in India has lost a trusted leader, and the international missionary movement one whose counsel was valued as highly by the churches of the west as of the east.

Mr. K. T. Paul was born in Salem in 1876. He was educated in the Madras Christian College, first as a pupil in the school, and later, after passing his intermediate examination at Salem, as a student of the graduate course, taking his degree in Arts and Teaching. Dr. William Miller, the famous principal of the college, was one of the formative influences of Mr. Paul's life, and among his classmates were V. S. Azariah, now Bishop of Dornakal, Sir Venkata Reddi Naidu, now Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, and Sir A. P. Patro, late Minister of Education in Madras, who was one of his colleagues at the Round Table Conference. After taking a course at the Law College, Mr. Paul returned to Salem, where he engaged for a while in farming, and then accepted a teaching position, first in the London Mission High School in Coimbatore, and later as a tutor in the Madras Christian College, under his old Principal.

In 1905 Mr. Paul was one of those who met at Serampore to found the National Missionary Society, an indigenous movement within the Indian Church, becoming its first honorary treasurer, and two years later resigning his college position to devote all his time to the new society as its organizing secretary. In this capacity he travelled all over India, in third class carriages, acquiring in the course of his work an intimate knowledge of the Indian Christian community. The growing recognition of Mr. Paul's powers led to his being chosen in 1912 to accompany Dr. John R. Mott in his all India tour for the purpose of organizing in the provinces what are now known as the Representative Christian Councils of the churches and missions. Next year he was appointed as Assistant National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and on the outbreak of the War, his American colleague having gone to France, he became the first Indian National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

18 YEARS ASSOCIATION WITH Y.M.C.A.

For eighteen years Mr. Paul's career was identified with the work of the Y.M.C.A. in India, and that organization owes to his inspiring leadership much of the progress it has made in the period, and a great enhancement of its influence as a national movement among young people. The pioneer work of the Association in its rural reconstruction centres was largely of his creation, and he took a deep interest in the work of the literature department in producing books on cultural history of India.

While devoting his powers to the services of the Christian movement in India, Mr. Paul was a strong and enlightened Indian Nationalist. In 1930 he resigned his position as National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., anticipating by a year the retirement age, in order to serve the country in the political sphere. He was always opposed communal representation, holding that the Christian community should throw in its lot with the main body of the citizens, and when he stood for election to the Madras Legislative Council he therefore chose to contest a University seat rather than to stand for election by the Christian community.

Mr. Paul was an indefatigable worker, and spent himself without stint in serving the causes he had at heart. He had an unusual power of doing a dozen different things atonce, and was fertile in ideas and suggestions which made his presence invaluable in counsel. That in London the double claims of the Conference and of his speaking engagements, together with the severity of the winter, overtaxed even his powers of endurance. He was forced by illness to leave England before the end of the Conference, though not before its success was assured. His friends, who were without number both in India and in the West, hoped that he was only on the threshold of a new phase of his career, when he would give to the political development of India a service for which his wide experience and varied knowledge made him uniquely qualified. He died at his home in Salem on April 11th. He leaves a widow and a family of eight.

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Thunderstorm Tragedy

BARNA, April 16.

Severe thunderstorm passed over Nakalia all of a sudden on Monday last. A small boat in which Mr. E. M. Mann, Manager of Nakalia branch of Landale and Clarke Jute merchant, was crossing the river Kurasagar capsized and Mr. Mann was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered. Mr. Mann was 29 years old and joined the firm in 1922.

The daughter of a Mahomedan labourer was killed by lightning.—A.P.

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PROGRAMME FOR C. P. WORKERS.

—:o:—

Villages To Be Organised

NAGPUR, April 17.

Seth Govindasji, the President of the C.P. Hindi Congress Committee has issued from his sick bed, a manifesto, detailing the immediate programme of work to be undertaken by the Mahahoshal Congress Committees. The items include:—

(1) To organise the villagers on a mass scale by explaining to them the implications of Karachi resolutions and by impressing on them the fact that the founding of Swaraj is for the ultimate benefit of workers and peasants.

(2) To enlist as large a number of Congress-members as possible.

BOYCOTTING LIQUOR.

(3) To organise volunteer corps in all villages and to train them on the methods of non-violent warfare and to achieve this end it has been proposed to engage drill instructors in all the districts.

(4) To completely boycott liquor and foreign cloth. The aid of Panchiats should be taken in furtherance of the above object.

ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES.

(5) To enquire into the economic grievances of the peasantry and to agitate for the remission of rents wherever necessary.

(6) To organise the women on a large scale and

(7) To promote Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Seth Govindasji is personally unable to do touring at present owing to his ill-health but expects that all the bodies working under the Congress auspices would start work immediately and send him weekly reports.

GANDHI-IRWIN TRUCE.

Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla has been informed by the Local Government that the Home Member has fixed 20th of April as the date when he will visit Raipur to discuss the outstanding grievances arising out of Gandhi-Irwin terms.

It will be recalled as published in the "Chronicle" last week that Mr. Shukla has been authorised by the Mahahoshal Congress Committee to get in touch with the Local Government on the subject and as a result the above meeting has been arranged.

Mr. Shukhla has, therefore, asked the District Congress Committees to send him at his Raipur address all their outstanding grievances.

The Working Committee of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee will meet on the 20th April at 6 p. m. to consider the following important questions.

(1) Organizing the Hindustani Sevadal in Marathi C. P.

(2) Election of the new office bearers.

(3) To consider the subjects referred to by the A. I. C. C. and

(4) To organise a volunteers' camp.

Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsale shot a five grown man eater measuring 13 ft. in length on the 12th instant at Mandavkal in the Bhandara District. This tiger had for some time past created terror in the hearts of the local residents and had killed a number of men besides cattle.

"SWADESISM AND MILL LABOUR"

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—In your leading article on the subject of "Swadeshism and Mill Labour" you have asked the Bombay millowners a direct question. Are the millowners prepared, you inquire, to assimilate new ideas and accept the principle of co-partnership in industry?

Labour co-partnership in the Bombay Industry can hardly be a satisfactory solution of the right relation between labour and capital. In its present state, the Bombay industry has little to offer labour which it can share without being involved in a loss, and hence some of the millowners may perhaps be well pleased to get back a part of the workpeople's wages in exchange for a share in the industry's profits.

It is, however, the assimilation of new ideas that frighten the Bombay Millowners. Their poverty of thought is deplorable. The millowners' secretariat is never tired of issuing periodical communications about their doing this, that or something very useful. But the sum total of all their efforts is that to-day due to the many wasteful methods in industrial organisation, the Bombay cotton mill industry has been losing over Rs. 5 lakhs a day.

You suggest that it should be in the interests of the millowners themselves to secure a rapid advance in the education of the operatives, etc. If this means that the millowners, as a body, have any genuine interest in the Bombay cotton mill industry, and particularly in its losses, it amounts merely to a contradiction in terms. Labour itself may be interested in the industry, because that is its only occupation and it works for it. Shareholders ought to be interested in the industry, because they are the real capitalists. But so long as both labour and cotton mill shareholders prefer to sleep over their rights, so long will the millowners remain supremely happy in their belief that heavens help them alone who help not themselves.

For who amongst the millowners is there who believes that Bombay mills will ever be in a position to hold their own against Japanese and upcountry Indian competition if steps are not taken to reorganise the whole system of industrial administration in Bombay? If it is permissible for me to repeat here a statement which I have already made in several places, I will say that it will be due to the Bombay millowners not yet making any efforts to get out of the wood that they would be responsible for wasting during next thirty years an industrial fortune that, on a most conservative estimate, I safely put down at Rs. 5,00,00,00,000 (five hundred crores).—Yours, etc.,

M. S. BHUMGARA.
Karachi, April 14, 1931.

KATHIAWAR YOUTHS AWAIT GANDHIJI'S ORDERS

How The States Obstruct Swadeshi Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, April 15.

The situation in Morvi is becoming tense day by day. News has come of the arrest of ten volunteers, who had gone from Halvad to Morvi to offer Satyagraha. A batch of 50 volunteers has gone by train under the leadership of Sjt. Fulchandbhai. The Jamnagar problem has also attracted the attention of Congressmen. It is learnt from reliable sources that if the States do not come to terms with the Congress leaders, there would be a campaign of non-co-operation. A prominent worker of Wadhwan City, when interviewed, said that a time may come when people will be instructed to boycott the goods of Jamnagar State or any other State. It is therefore necessary for the State of Kathiawar to understand the present democratic spirit. The youths of Kathiawar are eager to fight but they await the orders of Gandhiji before plunging in any struggle.

SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The picketing situation is also becoming graver from time to time. As in Ketpur Taluka there is an ordinance, and foreign cloth is openly sold by the cloth-merchants, the youths have referred the matter to Mahatma Gandhi for final orders. News is pouring in of breaking seals or selling privately but the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal and the Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal have girded up their loins to root out this evil. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth is also seriously thinking about some constructive plan. The attitude of Morvi has made the youths discontented and the organisers are also disatisfied with unnecessary interference of some Kathiawar States. It is necessary that Sjt. Manilal Kothari should take up this task as early as possible.

When the peasants of Kathiawar are living from hand to mouth we see extravagant expenditure after royal marriages. The time has come when the princes should consider all these things. Will not Sir Prabhashanker Pattani look into this matter?

An agreement has been arrived at between the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and foreign cloth-merchants of Dhrangadhra.

The Maliya situation has created a terror and enquiries show that the situation has been tense on very trivial matters. A close inspection is necessary.

The Veraval Murder case will be defended by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

Arrangements are being made to hold the Session of Kathiawar Youth Conference as early as possible.

Village uplift classes are to be started in Amreli in the month of May and there is a 20 days' course.

Swadeshi propaganda is brisk in Dhrangadhra, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and other places.

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE IN BHAVNAGAR.

—:o:—

FOR MARRIAGE OF H. H.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 15.

All preparations for the installation and marriage of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar are nearing completion; every department is working with electric speed. The new Durbar Hall building will be ready within a couple of days. About 2000 labourers and artisans are employed.

The programme for the week is finally fixed.

THE HON. THE AGENT.

The Honourable Agent to the Governor General will reach were by a special train on the 17th instant. There will be "Mandap" ceremony on the morning of the 18th at 9 a.m. the Investiture at the Durbar Hall will be held when the A. G. G. will deliver the "Kharita" to His Highness with full powers. At night there will be fireworks, Banquet, garden party etc. for the A. G. G.

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE.

On the night of the 19th at 9 p.m. H. H. will go round the town in a "Fulaka" mounted on an elephant. Maharaja Saheb's special consisting of about 1200 guests will start at 10 p.m. on the 21st for Rajkot reaching on the 22nd instant which is the date for marriage. Various kinds of entertainment viz Cinemas Theatre Companies, Swadeshi Bazar Carnivals Fancy fairs singing parties, are arranged for the guests. Guests are coming in numbers. Distinguished Rajas and Maharajas are coming by specials.

It is believed about a lakh of people will visit Bhavnagar on this occasion.

RESIGNATION OF THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent of Police has tendered his resignation. Mr. Popatbhai, of the Raj Kharch department, it is understood, has taken over his charge although no official announcement has so far been made.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES.

After the installation there will be many changes in the regime of the state. It is strongly believed that Rao Bahadur Tribhuvandas bhai will be Dewan Sahab.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON 25TH INSTANT.

Arrangements regarding the Indian Medical Conference will be held in Poona, on the 25th, 26th and 27th April. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Dean, G. S. Medical College, Bombay, is the President-elect.

The Secretaries have sent round individual invitations to members of the medical profession all over India. It is, however, likely that some doctors may not have, through oversight, received the same, and the Secretary—Dr. N. L. Ranade, and Dr. V. R. Dhamdhere wish to make a public announcement to members of the medical profession who have not received individual invitations, to accept this as a invitation to them and make it convenient to attend the Conference.

The programme of the Conference is briefly as follows:—

Saturday, the 25th of April

Opening of the Conference, Addresses by the Chairman of the Reception Committee Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha, and the President, and formation of the Subjects Committee.

In the afternoon, there will be discussions on Scientific Subjects. The Subjects Committee will discuss various resolutions in the night.

Sunday the 25th of April.

Discussion on Scientific subjects will be resumed in the morning, and in the evening a visit to the Sassoon Hospitals, is arranged, where interesting demonstrations on Pathological subjects with the help of Magic Lantern Slides, are fixed up.

Monday the 27th of April.

Visits to the Mental Hospital, Yevavda, and Bhatgar Dam where the Reception Committee will be "At Home" to the members. At night, dinner (Indian style), will terminate the Session of the Conference.

DOG-RACING

The Greyhound Racing Public Relations Committee state that attendances at licensed tracks during 1930 totalled 17,119,120, or 1,263,958 more than in 1929 Prize money paid to owners of greyhounds, exclusive of entry stakes and the value of trophies, was £279,460, or £63,151 more than in 1929. The Exchequer got £179,763 in entertainment tax, and charities (mainly hospitals) received £13,567.

The attendances at the principal cities were:—

London 8,619,217; increase over 1929 770,579.

Manchester 1,724,406; increase over 1929 18,650.

Glasgow 1,607,431; increase over 1929 64,778.

Cardiff 674,017; increase over 1929 94,416.

Birmingham 428,192; increase over 1929 10,931.

At the annual meeting of the National Greyhound Racing Society in London yesterday it was reported that there had been an increase in the practice of Sunday greyhound racing on racecourses not affiliated to the society nor licensed by the National Greyhound Racing Club. The society had adopted the policy that Sunday greyhound racing was undesirable, and had in various ways made known this attitude in official quarters and elsewhere, with the result that public opinion had been favourably impressed.—"Manchester Guardian."

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[illegible]ashima	....	@5 May
[illegible]Tango	30 April	14 May
[illegible]Yasukuni	....	@17May
[illegible]Tottori ,,	16 May	30 May
[illegible]Yamagata Maru	30 ,,	28 ,,

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
April, 18.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Garbeta, Frayer, Calcutta.
Hejin Maru, Suazuki, Rangoon.
April 20.
City of Paris, McMillan, Karachi.
Cracovia, Quaravtilto, Trieste.
Mantua, Hignett, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
April, 19.
Kioto, Evans, Karachi.
Gorgea, Clerk, Karachi.
Garbeta, Frayer, Karachi.
Heijin Maru, Suzuki, Bassein.
Rajput, Brewin, Calcutta.
Pasha, Tottle, Rangoon.
Golconda, Carthens, Calcutta.
April, 20.
City of Paris, McMillan, Liverpool.
Cracovia, Quaravtilto, Shanghai
Mantua, Hignett, London.
April, 18.

LOADING.
Steamer Treverrech, for Hamburg.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Manua for London.
Steamer Haresfield for Calcutta.

S. S. Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Heijin Maru:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Heijin Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and hence she sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Company's steamer City of Paris, will arrive to-day from Karachi and hence she will sail for Liverpool on the same day, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Cracouia:—The Lloyd T. Company's steamer, Oracovia, will arrive to-day from Trieste and hence she will sail on the same day for Shanghai etc. with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mantua will arrive to-day from Shanghai and hence she will sail on the same day for London, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Kioto:—The K N Company's Steamer, Kioto, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Rajput:—The T M Company's steamer Rajput, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Pasha:—The T M Company's steamer Pasha, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gogra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garbeta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday from Bombpay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, April 19.
1 Kioto Karachi 19-4 K Nixon & Co.
3 Birkenfels, Karachi 18-4 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 21-4 O S Kaisha.
5 St. Andrew, Cochin, 18-4 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Genoa Maru, Karachi, 21-4 N Y Kaisha
14 Khandalla, Durban 22-4 M M and Co.
15 Dumana, U Kingdom 23-4 N F. F. M. and Co.
16 Aquileia, Genoa, 21-4 Lloyd T & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Gambhira, Karachi 21-4 M M and Co.
2 Haresfield Calcutta 25-4 M M & Co.
3 Chakla, Karachi, 18-4, M M & Co.
5 Qostcappelle M'Coast 21-4 Merchant S. N. Co.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS

7 Sydney Maru, Japan 23-4 O S Kaisha.
10/11 Hatimura, Bedi Bunder 18-4 M M & Co.
12|13, Nizam, Calcutta, 21-4, T M & Co.
15 Alavi, Jeddah, 20-4, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Pasha Rangoon 19-4 T Morrison and Co.
B Risaldar Rangoon 20-4 T Morrison and Co.
F/Heijin Mani Bassein 19-4 Scindia S N Co.
G Strudsholm, M Coast, 18-4, National S S Coy.
N Golconda, Calcutta, 18-4 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Naldera, 24-4-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 28-4-30 G F W M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hahiartus, 21-4-31, J. F. C.
Britania, 25-4-31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.
FROM OSLO.
Benares, 16-11-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Uhenfels 19-4-30 L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 20-4-31 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch, 20-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31, F. F. Campbell
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia NF G T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Christchurch N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
Treverrech NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, 16-4-31, M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Hamburg Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru N F. N Y Kaisha
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya NF L T C.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam, NF, T M Co.
Haresfield N Y M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova N F, M M and Co.
Barpeta N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia G T C.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Christchurch F F Campbell C.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels L Edwards Ltd.
Treverrech L Edward Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, T M Co.
FOR TRIETESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha
Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam, T M Co.
Haresfield M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.
FOR BUSKEH.
Varsova M M and Co.
Barpeta M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kioto 17-4-31.
Chakla 17-4-31.
Nizam 17-4-31.
Sarasvati 17-4-31.
Sultania 17-4-31.
Viceroy of India 18-4-31.
Genoa Maru 18-4-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 18.
For London S S Mantua:—19 bales woollen carpets D D Yacobzadah; 6 bales woollen carpets A Azizulla; 10 bales woollen carpet Mirznoff Bros.; 49 bales animal skin, M Mohmad Ali and Co.; 4 bales woollen rugs Grindlay and Co.

For Trieste S S Himalaya:—55 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.; 19500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 283 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton-raw Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk S S Dumana:—110 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 1460 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 625 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For New York City of Christchurch:—15 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shawk and Co.

For Hamburg S S Hoheniels.—65 bales cotton fly K Pirozsha; 110 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 100 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.; 4 pots palma rosa oil, 1 pot ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 220 cwts. gum Arabic 103 cwts. gum Olibanum, C. Maneckji and Co. 50 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Liverpool:—S S Elysia:—102 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co. 500 bales wool raw, M Nissim, 8 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 13 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—300 cwts Turmeric finger, 200 cwts. groundnut seed, M Bhuta and Co.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton thread waste, M Mofatlal and Co.; 50 tons castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.; 50 bales cotton fly. Indian Produce Export Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—3465 cwts. masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp S S Treverrask:—4000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji and Co.; 135 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 6000 cwts. groundnuts, 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdom:—9990 cwts. jowari Ralli Bros.; 10000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe S S Sydney Maru:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai S S Hamburg Maru:—1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—210 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 18.
From Hamburg S S Thalatta, Agents L Edward Ltd:—82 cases hardware, 70 cases tinware, 40 cases globes, 250 cases salt; 60 cases lamp parts; 134 cases card-boards 249 cases E.-ware; 178 cases paper; 30 cases fuses; 71 cases merchandise; 186 pieces Aspen logs; 300 drums whole oil; 2102 drums spelter; 693 cases chemicals; 536 bundles tubes.

From Oslo:—1344 cases paper; 967 cases nails; 200 cks. chemicals.

For Gothenburg:—837 cases paper; 408 cases nails; 281 cases hinges; 55 cases woodpulp residue; 51 cks. wood-tar.

From Antwerp:—349 cases glassware; 150 cases tiles; 35 cases paper; 60 cases panel pins; 180 cases chalk; 100 bundles bolts and nuts; 215 bundles steel rivets; 1075 bundles steel rods; 1070 bundles steel circles; 134 bundles steel plates; 976 bundles steel hoops; 1083 bundles steel angles; 100 bundles tubes; 240 coils wire.

For Alexandria:—1523 bales cotton.

HERBAL TREATMENT
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Attendance 2-30 to 6 p.m. daily except Sundays.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

We have received the following weekly rubber market report from Messrs. Symington & Sinclair, dated London 1st April:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has been dull and prices have eased further. A slight recovery on Monday was soon lost and at the time of writing the Market is weak owing to the figure of Malayan shipments for March, to which we refer below. The loss in values on the week amounts to 1/4d. per lb. all round.

There is no further news to report regarding the restriction projects. The Dutch Committee issued an official statement to the effect that negotiations are still continuing and it was in fact the publication of this report which steadied the Market slightly on Monday morning. The report admitted the lack of unanimity amongst the Dutch producers, but defended the action of the majority of the Committee in approaching the Dutch Colonial Secretary on the subject

The Market as a whole is becoming less and less inclined to attach much importance to the various rumours one way or the other. A feeling is gradually hardening that the price and the position generally will in time force action on the Governments concerned. Whether the Dutch East Indies Government can find an effective way of dealing with Native output of course still remains to be seen. According to advices from some quarters the Dutch Home Government is still nervous of the possible effect on the Native of any attempts to curtail their freedom in the matter of Rubber production and selling.

Meantime opinion is slowly gaining ground that restriction or no restriction Rubber is not likely to go much lower. Of course the same sort of talk has been going on since the price came below 8d. but it must at any rate be admitted that at under 3½d. the room for a further fall is limited. On the other hand it is difficult to say what values may go to if producers continue to put out large quantities of Rubber in excess of world's requirements as they have been doing up to now.

The official figures of Malayan shipments for March have not yet been published but according to a Reuter telegram published this morning total shipments are estimated to amount to 48,500 tons, which is considerably in excess of estimates received even in the last few days. A figure of 43,000 or at the most 44,000 tons was expeted. One explanation put forward for the large shipments is that producers and dealers in Malaya have shipped as much Rubber as possible this month in the fear of the early introduction of some scheme for the restriction of exports either by a puota system or by some other means. If this is the explanation one would expect to see a substantial reduction in the figures of Malayan stocks when these are published later on in the month.

We have received by cable from Batavia the figures of Dutch East Indies shipments for February. Gross shipments amounted to 21413 tons (January 23,978 tons), whereof 12,269 tons (13,484 tons) were Estate Rubber and 9,145 tons (10,494 tons) were Wet Native Rubber. Making an allowance of 25 per cent. for moisture and dirt in the Wet Native Rubber we calculate the dry equivalent 6,859 tons (7,871 tons), making total shipments for the month (dry equivalent) 19,127 tons (21,355 tons).

The total exports from the Dutch East Indies (dry equivalent) for the first two months of the year amount to 40,482 tons against 43,576 tons last year. As will be seen the reduction is about 7½ p.c.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 17.
(Corresponding).

	Season to-date.	This Week.	Season 1929|30.	Week 1929|30. Bales.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,313	55	13,118	91
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,985	63	5,251	100
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,892	94	6,150	100
Of which to Japan	995	31	909	14
Of which to China	223	3	138	3
Of which to G. B.	934	27	1,137	20
Of which to Germany	1,497	10	1,628	21
Stock at New York	.....	228	.....	97
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3,584	.....	1,706
Stock at U. S. interior towns	.....	1,214	.....	1,024
World's visible supply	.....	8,789	.....	..
Of which American cotton	.....	7,157	.....	..
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8,244	174	10,413	231
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,485	63	8,356	51

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

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Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
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Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
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Exceeds ONE CRORE.
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HYDROCELE
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IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3ans. Stamps.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 13.

May	....	10.20
July	....	10.55
October	....	10.89
December	....	11.13
January	....	11.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 18.

May	....	10.29
July	....	10.54
Middling Spot	....	10.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 18.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18.

	Opening	Closing
April	..	5.44
May	5.46	5.46
June	..	5.51
July	5.56	5.55
August	..	5.59
September	..	5.62
October	5.67	5.66
November	..	5.70
December	..	5.74
January	5.78	5.78
February	..	5.82
March	..	5.87
April	..	5.91
Middling Spot	..	5.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, April 18.
Estimates Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

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HERNIA
CENT PER CENT SUCCESS. WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.
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SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.
Apply:—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30|2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	.... 4.34
Broach, Fine (Goodstaple)	4.54
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	.... 4.74
Oomra, Good	.... 3.74
Oomra, Fully Good	.... 3.94
Oomra, Fine	.... 4.14
Bengal, Good	.... 3.50
Bengal, Fully Good	.... 3.65
Bengal, Fine	.... 3.80
Scinde, Fully Good	.... 3.65
Scinde, Fine	.... 3.80
Scinde, Superfine	.... 3.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 18.

May	.... 8.14
July	.... 8.23
September	.... 8.40
October	.... 8.49
November	.... 8.54
January	.... 8.68
March	.... 8.78
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.59

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1931.

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No Freedom Without Communal Solution

GANDHIJI WANTS TO FREE INDIA AND ALSO LANCASHIRE.

STRENGTHEN GANDHIJI'S HANDS SAYS RAJGOPALACHARI AT A CONGRESS HOUSE MEETING.

Addressing a crowded meeting at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday morning, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari declared that the movement for independence launched by Mahatma Gandhi was not only a movement to deliver the Indian people from the shackles of bondage, but a movement to free England and particularly Lancashire from "worse domination."

The civil disobedience movement had forced the English people to cast off their old hypocrisy and their pretensions that England was a most independent country.

NATION OF SHOP-KEEPERS.

They had now learnt that the entire political and economic structure of England was based on its trade. In that trade it was almost entirely dependent upon India. Therefore, the Swaraj movement started by Gandhiji was a two-fold movement. They wanted Lancashire to be independent of India and free herself from the domination of India.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"We cannot have freedom without a communal solution" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the occasion. She added that the Hindu-Muslim question was the one question to which she devoted her entire attention after her release from jail, and the one question which was responsible for her entry into the political life of the country.

In the course of his speech Sjt. Rajagopalachari said that the peace time was not the time for ease, but it meant very hard work. The period of peace under Gandhiji was a period of very strenuous and disagreeable work. Of course it may become very agreeable if they took real interest in it.

CHANGE OF FASHION.

Continuing the speaker said that so far as action was concerned they had had one year of vigorous action but the agreement entered into by Gandhiji had given a change to the style of action. They did not know exactly what to do now. They had to start on a different line of action. They were so used to disobeying orders that now they knew not how to act.

STOP DRINKING.

Continuing the speaker said that the next thing that they could do was to stop the poison of drink that was being circulated in the country under Government auspices. They had to stop the people addicted to this habit from going to the shops. That was not enough. They should go to the homes of such people, when they were sober and attempt to reach their minds.

MORE CONGRESS WORKERS WANTED.

Then they had to take the old, old work of enrolling Congress members. People should take an interest in the Congress organisation and build it into a strong and disciplined body. Carrying flags and holding demonstrations was not enough. That was only means to an end. The end was to create a parallel Government in our country. It did not mean a parallel Government of violence.

STRONG ORGANISATION.

They must create a strong and solid organisation. This alone will strengthen the hands of Gandhiji. That was why Mahatmaji was saying now and again that he would not go to London unless and until a found a satisfactory communal solution. Gandhiji was not saying this in a spirit of anger. He really believed that it was no use going to London without the backing of the whole country behind his demands.

Therefore, the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question was an important point. All of them could help Gandhiji in this by creating an atmosphere to which the leaders of both communities dare not remain entirely irresponsive. The happenings at Cawnpore need not frighten them. They could fight superstition and credulity under Swaraj.

DO AS YOU LIKE.

Let them not imagine that the solution for the Hindu-Muslim differences was very difficult to find It only needed quick decision and co-operation on both sides. If the minorities thought that they should lead politically a separate existence nothing would be gained by opposing that demand.

ARM MAHATMAJI.

Proceeding the lecturer said that the movement for Swaraj was double-sided. As soon as Gandhiji landed in England he would be taken to Lancashire. The millowners of Lancashire will take him round the mills and point him out the unemployment of the Lancashire workers. They will appeal to Gandhiji and ask him why Indians should give preference to Ahmedabad and Bombay millowners. Mahatmaji's heart may perhaps melt.

It was for the nation to arm Mahatmaji with the argument that the cloth movement in India was not meant to profit the Ahmedabad and Bombay millowners but to remedy the chronic starvation of millions of villagers. There are 35 crores of spindles in Indian's villages and Mahatmaji wants to feed these spindles, concluded the speaker.

HARD AT WORK.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in winding up the proceedings said that she appreciated the point urged by Sjt. Rajagopalachari that during the truce there was really a lot of work to do. When she was put in jail she at least had a wonderful rest cure. But now that she was released she had not a minute's rest and she had to go to bed at thoroughly disreputable hours.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

She had devoted her time entirely to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim question, without which they could not win freedom. It was all well for young men to blame Mahatmaji, but if any one presented an alternative programme which was more beneficial to the country, she would be the first to ask "the old man" to retire from politics.

But as he was, he was the symbol of India's aspirations and they could not deny that fact. As regards Hindu-Muslim unity, she said that if the minorities were illogically or unreasonably afraid of them, they had to overcome that fear not by force but by wonderful and magnanimous understanding of human psychology

RESORT TO ARMS?

WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION'S THREAT.

A largely attended meeting of railway workers was held in the compound of the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot on Thursday at 6.0 p.m. under the presidentship of Comrade M. G. Mandpe of the Chief Engineer's Office.

RESORT TO ARMS?

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. (A). This meeting strongly denounces Messrs. Ruikar & Co. for having intentionally broken off the negotiations that were being carried on for the last 8 months between the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and feels fully convinced that the sole responsibility for the miseries emnating from disunity among the rank and file of railway workers will rest at their door.

(B). This meeting further strongly urges upon all members the necessity to exert themselves to the utmost to bring all railway workers under the flag of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

2. This meeting fully supports Mr. Giri's demand for a conciliation Board in the matter of retrenchment and warns the Railway Board that in case it refuses this most reasonable demand, the only conclusion that the Railway Workers will arrive at is that the Railway Board has something to conceal and the Railway Workers will be forced to have resort to arms.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

The country must keep in fighting trim, he tells Indians. He is going to Ceylon to recoup his health.

INDIANS MUST KEEP IN FIGHTING TRIM.

Jawaharlal Sticks To His Words.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the ex-President of the Indian National Congress, explained to a representative of the "Chronicle" what he implied by his exhortations to the people that they should keep up the "War mentality" in an interview on Sunday morning.

NO TIME FOR RECRIMINATION.

"I mean", declared Panditji emphatically, "that the people should keep themselves in trim to fight, the moment they are called upon to fight". He said that he had no time nor did he worry to give a reply to his critics who blamed him for "inciting the people to keep up the war spirit".

SADLY NEEDS REST.

Pandit Jawaharlal is sailing for Colombo on Monday under medical advice. His stay at Colombo is likely to extend to over three weeks, but this is not definitely settled.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh examined Pandit Jawaharlal at the residence of his host Mr. Jal Naoroji at Nepean Sea Road on Sunday morning and pronounced his opinion that Panditji badly needed rest and a change.

MAN WHO CONQUERED S. ARABIAN DESERT.

Returns To England.

RUGBY, April 18.

Mr. Bertram Thomas, who recently accomplished one of the most remarkable pieces of exploration in modern times by his successful crossing on camel of Rub-el-Khali, the little known desert of South Arabia, reached England bringing a large natural history collection, which he will be handing to British Museum.

Thomas has been awarded Founder's Medal of Royal Geographical Society for his work in Arabia.—B.O.W.

APPROVERS REMOVED TO MEDICAL CUSTADY

Lahore Conspericy Case.

LAHORE, April 18.

The Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Tapp accepting the application of the defence in the new Lahore Conspiracy Case has directed that the four approvers whose evidence is to be recorded be transferred from the police custody to the judicial lockup.

HOW HE CHANGED.

It will be remembered that this application was filed when Inderpal, the first approver whose statement has already been recorded, complained to the Special Tribunal trying the case that while in custody, the police had influenced him to change the statement willingly given by him to the Magistrate, to the one which the prosecution suggested.

TAKEN TO JUDICIAL.

As a result of this complaint he was transferred to the judicial lockup but when the abovementioned four approvers were asked by the Tribunal they expressed their desire to continue to remain in police custody. The defence, however, were not satisfied with this and filed the application stated above.

VICEROY WHO SERVED PRINCIPLE.

Manchester Guardian's Verdict.

LONDON, April 18.

"The Viceroy who served a principle greater than Imperialism or nationalism, adequate to harness them together in its common service" is "Manchester Guardian's" verdic, on Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty.

The paper says, whatever happens in the future, nothing can ever quite undo the fact that as a result of Lord Irwin's recognition of new vitality in India, of which Gandhiji is the symbol it is no longer a case of Government against the Congress, but Government, Congress and everyone caring for India and banded together for India's good.—Reuter.

IRWIN'S BEST IN BRITISH CIVILIZATION

Was It Lathi Raj?

RUGBY, April 18.

Lord Irwin left India for England at the conclusion of what the King in his message of appreciation and congratulation described as "five years of exceptional difficulty" as Viceroy".

Many tributes to his service to Britain and India during tha momentous period are contained in the press of both the countries.

IRWIN'S BEST.

To-day "Manchester Guardian" says:— "He will be remembered in India, not because in the discharge of his duties as Viceroy he exemplified all that was best in the civilisation.

The "Daily News" referring specifically to his truce negotiations with Gandhi says "He had enormous personal influence which had won India in the cause of peace and history will record that in so doing he did inestimable service both to India and to Great Britain." Regarding Lord Willingdon the "News" believes that he will be worthy successor to Lord Irwin and says few living men are better qualified than the new Viceroy to discharge this task.

IRWIN'S IMAGINATION".

The "Daily Herald" says:—"Irwin had imagination to realise while others had still failed to reach need for bold policy of satisfaction and appeasement He has had courage to carry that policy through. He leaves India with reputation high among that of greatest Viceroys and with good wishes of millions for his future.—B.O.W.

SECUNDERABAD LIQUOR SHOP PICKETERS

Arrested Under Police Act.

SECUNDERABAD, April 18.

Another Batch of thirteen liquorshop picketers, including two students, was arrested last night by the Secunderabad Police under the Police Act on the charge of causing a disturbance One of them was bailed out and the rest are in police custody.—A. P

NEW OCEAN RECORD CREATED.

RUGBY, April 18.

New record for voyage across pacific from Yokohama to Victoria (New Columbia) has been established by Canadian Pacific "Empress of Japan" which has made journey of 4,800 miles in seven days twenty hours at average speed of 22.27 knots. She has reduced her previous record by seven hours.—B.O.W.

MIDNAPUR MURDER

More Students Arrested

MIDNAPORE, April 18.

Parimal Roy and another student who have been arrested in connection with Peddie murder have been remanded to custody. Statements of the arrested men are being recorded by the police and strictest secrecy is being maintained about them. Personal property of the murdered Magisttrate is still lying in the Bungalow which was occupied by him at the time of the outrage.—A. P.

KARACHI INVITES M. C. C.

Provisional Itinerary

KARACHI, April 18.

The Managing Committee of the Sind Cricket Association has decided to confirm that invitation be extended to the M.C.C. to send out a team to India in the cold weather of 1931-32.

The Committee has agreed to guarantee a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Board of Cricket Control in India in connection with the visit of the M.C.C. to Karachi plus the percentage of profits equal to fifty per cent. of the guarantee.

The preliminary itinerary provides that the M.C.C. will arrive at Karachi on 11th October and stay on till 25th. The Managing Committee has suggested a two day match to be played on 15th and 16th and two three day matches to be played on 18th, 19th, 20th and 23rd, 24th, 25th respectively.

The Committee has elected Mr. C. B. Ruble, as President for the current year.—A. P.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITIES.

Delhi University's Vice-Chancellor To Attend.

DELHI, Apr. 19.

The Delhi University has elected Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of the University, as its delegate to the Imperial Conference of Universities of the British Empire.

The expenses of delegates from India and the Dominions, it is understood, will be paid from a donation from the Rockfeller Foundation.—A. P.

MORE "REBELS KILLED"

Friday's Bag Of 20

RANGOON, April 18.

Several dacoities are reported from Henzada. Police party came in contact with about twenty rebels yesterday. Their leader was killed and several of them were wounded and arms seized.—A. P.

KERALA'S HONOUR WOMAN WARRIOR

Purse Presented To Kartyayini Amma.

Advantage was taken of the presence of Srimati Kartyayini Amma in the city to present a purse to her on behalf of the Kerala residents in Bombay. A largely attended public meeting of Keralliyas was held on the terrace of the Satar Building, Mahim, on Sunday morning, Mr. K. S. Rama Chandra Iyer presiding.

Mrs. Munshi and Srijut Rajagopalachariar were present on the occasion.

HIS PRIDE.

Sjt. Rjagopalachariar recalled with pride the part played by Kerala in the recent Satyagraha campaign. He could very well appreciate the many difficulties of the workers there in view of the peculiar conditions of village life in that part of the country. He also complimented the Desh Sevikas whose contribution to the success of the Satyagraha movement could not be exaggerated. He congratulated Mis Kartyayini on her selfless work.

WOMAN WARRIOR.

Mrs. Munshi paid a tribute to the woman worrior of Kerala. She hoped that Kerala would produce many more Katryayinis if occasion demanded.

Mr. Krishna Iyer said that Kerala was perhaps the only place where enthusiasm had not flagged, as a result of the truce; the campaign against foreign cloth and liquor was in full swing.

ACCEPTS FOR THE CONGRESS.

THERE.

Miss Katyayini thanked the previous speakers for their kind reference to her humble work in Kerala. She said that those words were a sort of embarrassment to her. She accepted the purse not personal capacity, but as a member of the K. P. C. C. and as such the whole amount would be utilised to work out the constructive programme of the Congress.

Miss Kartyayini was then garlanded and the purse was presented to her.

FAIR PLAY AND EQUAL OPPOR TIES TO ALL.

There Must Be No Discrimination Betwe Indian And British Merchants, Says Willin don.

The following extracts are from the address presented to Lord Willingdon by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:

For ourselves, we can only repeat, what we have said elsewhere, that, in so far as we may properly play a part in the constitutional development of the country, the aim and purpose of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been, and will be, to encourage, and not to hinder, the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people to govern their own country, with the sole proviso that their Government is stable and that they rule all classes and communities alike without fear or favour.

A MODEST DEMAND.

Many of us have been disturbed by threats of discrimination against British trade, designed sometimes, it would seem, to promote sectional interests rather than the interests of the country generally. The necessity for safeguards against attacks of this nature has been recognised by the delegates at the Round Table Conference in London. We have indicated above that what British commerce demands is nothing more than liberty to carry on trade and industry on equal terms with others, and we cannot too strongly urge upon Your Excellency the paramount need of the maintenance of this principle against all attack in the further constitutional discussions which are impending.

SINISTER MEANING.

We noticed with regret that hardly was the ink dry on the settlement made by your predecessor with the Congress party leaders, when there were attempts in some quarters to twist to sinister meaning the terms of that agreement. We earnestly trust that no question of apparent political expediency will be allowed to impair the fundamental principle that the British community is entitled to enjoy at least equally impregnable safeguards as other minorities.

We would even go further, and urge upon Your Excellency th view that, in any terms of reference that may be laid, officially or unofficially, before further constitutional conference, it should be made unequivocally clear at the outset vy Your Excellency's Government that any proposal which seeks to traverse this principle, no less than attempts to whittle down the other safeguards which have likewise been agreed, will not be admitted to discussion.

Earl of Willingdon-s reply to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce address:—

Believe me. I am fully alive to the great responsibilities which will rest upon me at this juncture. For the last few years and the years immediately before us will, I venture to think, take their place in Indian history as among the most momentous that this country has ever known, and the task of those whose duty it will be to guide and further the great constructive work that lies ahead is indeed one which will demand steady heads and stout hearts, a full measure of faith and of courage in us all. Above all things, for the successful completion of that work, there will be need of mutual understanding and good-will, and my most earnest prayer as I set foot in India is for that harmony of spirit between countries and races, creeds and communities, on which alone a strong, peaceful and united India can securely rest, To attain this great purpose, much has been accomplished in recent months.

FAIR PLAY TO ALL.

You have mentioned certain matters with which you, as representatives of great commercial interests, are more particularly and intimately concerned. You would not, I am sure, expect me to deal with them in any detail before I have had full time for study, but I assure you that I will give close attention to these or any other such matters which you may at any time wish to bring before me.

I was much interested to hear your encouraging opinions as to the results of the Round Table Conference held recently in London, which has laid down the framework for a new constitution for the whole of India, and to learn that I can rely on you to encourage the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people to govern their own country. It is true too that you have expressed some anxieties that are in your minds with regard to the future of British Commerce in India.

Let me say at once that in the matter of trade and commerce as in all other matters I stand for the principle of fair-play and equal opportunity and may I remind you that the Round Table Conference in full Committee accepted the principle that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects. The best means of arranging for its application is a matter for further discussion; but the principle itself is beyond question. I cannot conceive that anyone who takes an enlightened view of the best interests of the country will think otherwise, and I trust that a fuller understanding of what is involved will clear away all doubts and hesitations.

TAXATION JUSTIFIED.

While I entirely share your regret that it should have been found necessary to place greater burdens of taxation upon commerce and industry at a very difficult period, I recognise, as I am sure you also recognise, that it was vitally important that India should produce before the world a balanced budget at the present juncture. So far as her financial difficulties are due to local and domestic reasons, we may now hope that these reasons are in course of demoval; but I am afraid that any really substantial revival must await an improvement in the general conditions of trade and commerce throughout the world. You may rest assured, however, that the burden of taxation will be lightened as soon as legitimate means of lightening it can be devised, and that I shall give my earnest attention to the important question of reduction of Government expenditure wherever possible.

PETROL TAX.

As regards your remarks on the subject of the action of the Government of Bombay in applying for the appropriation of their share of the petrol tax for ordinary road maintenance and repairs, the position, as I understand it, is that the Government of Bombay have applied to the Government of India for permission to do this for one year as a purely temporary expedient to meet the severe and peculiar financial difficulties which have come upon them this year. I am informed that the matter is still under discussion and that no decision has been taken, but that there is no intention whatever on the part of the Government of Bombay to ask for a permanent diversion of this fund from the construction of new roads to the maintenance of the present road system.

For myself, I would only say that I fervently trust that, when the time comes for me to lay down the office which I am about to assume the ship of State, which it will have been my privilege to guide, will have emerged from the rough waters, which, as history shows, can seldom be avoided at a time of constitutional development, and will be sailing upon smoother seas. To attain this end, based as it must be on the happiness and well-being of the people of India, in contented partnership with the people of England, I shall count no efforts too great and no work too arduous.

The following is an important paragraph from the Muslim Committee's address:

Your Lordship, these are no ordinary days through which we are passing. Great political forces were set in motion during the war and they have been quickened in the post-war period. We rejoice to think that as the result of the work of the Round Table Conference responsible government is to be established in a United India linked in an indissoluble Federation embracing the whole land, the Indian India of the States as well as the British Provinces. In the work of implementing the principles agreed upon by the Conference, which is to be done in India, Your Lordship will have a principal part. The

(Continued on Page 8.)

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